

OF THE

OF

THOUSANDS

Of Eager Purchasers are having
their Wants Supplied with a Very
Little Outlay of Money.

THE AUCTION SALE

At the RYAN STORE has been closed and the stock moved to our own store.

THIS WEEK

Bigger and Better Bargains than have ever
been offered before.

THE

RYAN STOCK

OF

Fine Dress Goods, Silks,
Black Goods, Dress Trim-
mings, Laces, Embroid-
eries, White Goods, Wash

Goods, Linens, Hosiery,
Handkerchiefs, Gloves,
Shoes, Underwear, Gents'
Furnishings, etc.,

AT 25 AND 35 CTS. ON THE DOLLAR!

Anything and Everything

IN OUR OWN STOCK

AT Actual New York Cost!

WATCH OUR BARGAIN COUNTERS! NEW OFFERINGS EACH DAY!

J. M. HIGH & CO..

WHITEHALL, HUNTER AND BROAD STREETS.



Save Money

On Medicines!

TWO EXCELLENT REMEDIES—FIRST

ARNICATED EXTRACT OF WITCH HAZEL---


The cleanest and most penetrating Liniment ever produced for Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Burns, Scalds and all aches and pains, price only 35c per large bottle. This is elegantly prepared, and is beyond doubt the best remedy of the kind ever offered to the public.

WITCH HAZEL JELLY---

For rendering the skin soft and smooth, allaying all smartings from chapped parts, Chafes, Bites of Insects, etc. For gentlemen after shaving it is excellent. Price only 25c, in elegant screwtop jars.
Call and try this useful preparation.

SOME STANDARD REMEDIES.

JACOBS' COMPOUND QUININE AND DOVERS POWDERS.	Vaseline Cold Creams 6 61c, 20c and 30c
A fine tonic and tranquilizer of the nerv- ous system.	Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophos- phites.
DR. FRED PALMER'S TOLU COUGH Mixture. 25c and 80c	Terminol.
Palmer's Tolu. 10c	Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil.
This is considered to be the best	Wampole's Tasty Cod Liver Oil.
Alcock's Eucalypti. 10c	Modell's Cod Liver Oil.
Benson's Capcine Plasters. 20c to 150c	Brewer's Lung Restorer.
Florida Plasters. 20c to 50c	Boschee's German Syrup. large 60c
Vaseline. 5c, 8c, 15c, 20c and 50c	King's Sweet Gum and Mullein. 35c and 70c
Goldenough Drops. 20c and 100c	Fisher's Cough Bitters. 10c and 70c
Brown Bros' Cough Drops. 5c	Piso's Consumption Cure. 35c and 70c
The sales of these drops have been	Lemon Hot Drops. 10c
immensely large.	Cheney's Expectorant. 15c and 30c
Carter's Little Liver Pills 25c to 250c	James' Expectorant. 15c and 30c
Tutts Liver Pills. 5c	Cherry Balm. 10c
Chalmers' Liver Pills. 5c	Allen's Lung Balm. 15c, 35c and 70c
Compound Cathartic Pills. 5c and 10c	Allen's Kidney Balm. 10c and 20c
Soudler's Licorice Lozenges. 5c	Hall's Lung Balm. 15c, 35c and 70c
Sturges' Licorice Lozenges. 5c	Hale's Honey of Horchound and Tar.
Eucalyptus Lozenges. 25c	Huonicut's Throat and Lung Cure. 70c
Harley Oil. 8c	
Eucalypti. 10c	

 Economical people will come to us for what they need. We have the largest stock in the South, every article of which is guaranteed to be genuine, and retailed at wholesale prices.

Jacob's
Pharmacy

Corner of Peachtree and Marietta Streets.

THAT

Mark-Down Sale.

"Here, this is a mistake; it's a \$22.50 Coat and you've an \$18.00 tag on it."

He was an experienced clothing man; knew goods, knew styles, knew values.

He knew that Overcoats precisely like it were cheap at \$22.50; he knew that exactly the same sort had been widely advertised as a howling bargain at \$22.50.

But 'Twas No Mistake.

Eighteen Dollars Is the Price.

Fast colors; smooth, rich finish; shoulders and sleeves satin lined. Take them around the world in any weather, and they'd come back bright in dye as when they started.

That's One Instance.

Here Are the Others:

All our \$15.00 Suits and Overcoats marked down to	\$12.50
All our \$18.00 Suits and Overcoats marked down to	\$15.00
All our \$22.50 Suits and Overcoats marked down to	\$18.00
All our \$27.50 Suits and Overcoats marked down to	\$20.00

Sorts you'd choose for nippy weather or blizzard times, and others just right for the parlor or party. Look carefully, critically; pick them to pieces if you can. Not a flaw in style or make.

Eads-Steel Co

New Goods.

This week we have a double attraction for you—the opening of new goods and the closing of all winter stuffs at a very small price. For two weeks Mr. Davison has been in New York, and we are showing new things every day. Our New Spring Embroideries are here—the choicest line ever shown in the city. *New Muslin Underwear*, just in and put on sale Saturday. *New Dress Goods, New Silks, New White Goods*, all at prices never matched before. *New Cloth and Plush Capes*, less than half December prices. This lot just in Saturday.

Closing Sales.

Closing Out 100 Cloth Jackets in black and mixed colorings, worth \$10 to \$20 at \$5 each. Big lot of men's wool *Vests and Pants*, 75c, \$1 and \$1.25 numbers at 50c each. Men's wool *Underwear* \$1.25 and \$1.50 goods at 75c each. 20 dozen of our best *Kid Gloves*, odd pairs from the various lines, \$1 to \$2 a pair, now 50c. Ladies pure linen soft bleached lace edge *Handkerchiefs* 12½c each. *Blankets and Comforts*, under cost. 72 inch *Bleached Damask*, extra quality, 85c a yard. Men's four-in-hand and teck *Scarfs* 19c, cheap at 25c. 100 dozen ladies fast black *Hose*, high spliced heel and double sole, 33½c a pair. Can't be matched for less than 50c. 100 Ladies *Reefer Suits*, Brown, Gray, Blue, Black and Mixed Shades, worth \$10 to \$15, at \$3.90 a suit, a grand bargain. 25 Ladies *Reefer Suits*, all wool-lined skirts, worth \$10, at \$2.50 each. Small lot Calico Wrappers, dark serviceable shades, 75c each. 50 tailor made *Cloth Jackets*, Black and Assorted Colors, worth \$10 to \$15 at \$3.50 each.

Shoes, Our New Department. Every pair fresh from the maker. Every pair warranted to wear satisfactorily and they *Fit* both purse and foot equally. For Men—Genuine Calf, Hand Sewed, Laced, price \$3.50, now only \$3. For Boys—Flexible Calf, Cap Toe, Laced, price \$2, now only \$1.50. For Ladies—Vici Kid, Button, Patent Tip, price \$2.50, now only \$1.75. For Misses—Dongola Kid, Button, Patent Tip, price \$2, now only \$1.50. For Children—Pebble, Button, A. S. Tip, price \$1.50, now only \$1.25.

Douglas, Thomas & Davison.

From Sixth Page.

Covington, Ga., Miss Young, of Eufaula, Ala.; Messrs. Everett, Strupper, Louis Phillips, Will Hunt, Will McDougald, Means Brannon, Arthur Dudley, Albert S. Hunt, C. E. Walton, E. C. Mayo, R. E. Pou, Henry B. Crawford, John Coart, Eugene Hollis, Edgar Hunt, Charley Day and "Tom Barker."

A bal poudre, given by the Young Ladies' Cotillon Club, at the Vernon, on Friday evening, was one of the most charming entertainments of the season. The decorations were elaborate, and the special favors handsome and unique. The german was danced.

The marriage of Mr. R. E. Bize to Miss Annie Springer is announced for Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Miss Springer is a daughter of the late C. P. Springer, who at the time of his death was one of the wealthiest men in Columbus. Mr. Bize and his bride will leave immediately after the ceremony for a journey through Florida. A notable marriage will occur in Columbus, at the First Baptist church, in February.

Eatonton, Ga., January 6.—(Special).—The New Year's german given Monday night by the Eatonton German Club at the Hotel Putnam, was the most brilliant social event of the kind ever held in Eatonton.

The german was given complimentary to Miss Sue Lou Harwell, of Atlanta, and Miss Della Hill, of Americus.

The presence of Misses Leak and Pou, of Madison, lent additional charm. The german was gracefully led by Mr. Frank Oliver, of Macon, with Miss Hill.

The following were present: Frank Oliver with Miss Hill, G. K. Riley with Miss Ethel Reid, W. Shepard, of Madison, with Miss Marion Reid, Floyd Foster, of Madison, with Miss Lora Reid, M. A. Lewis with Miss Sue Lou Harwell, Z. J. Edmonson with Miss Maud Leak, R. B. Nisbet with Miss Mattie Edmonson, Mr. Jacks with Miss Carrie Lou Pou, Lucian Lawrence with Miss Effie Pearson, J. A. Champion with Miss Callie Pearson, E. M. Ingram with Miss Florence Adams, S. M. Rosser with Miss Roxie Mapp, E. H. Reid with Miss Louisa Tripp, Messrs. Walker, Reese, Evans and Penick, of Madison, and others.

The chaperones were: Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Reid, Captain and Mrs. A. S. Reed and Mrs. Broughton, of Madison.

Rome, Ga., January 6.—(Special).—The reception of Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton Yancy last night, complimentary to Miss Phinizy, of Augusta, and Miss Leavenworth, of Virginia, was one of the most brilliant social events Rome has witnessed in a long time. All Rome society people were invited, and many others over the state received the neat cards of invitation. The pretty suburban residence was a scene of

grand brilliancy until a late hour last night. Colonel and Mrs. Yancy entertain with lavish hospitality, and an invitation to a social event at their charming home is always the signal for happy anticipation. Last night's reception surpassed all other occasions, and the hundred or more guests were unanimous in speaking of it as one of the most pleasure-giving entertainments in Rome's history.

Miss Phinizy is greatly admired in Rome, and her return to the Hill City is the cause of much rejoicing among her many friends. This is Miss Leavenworth's first visit, but already she has made many warm admirers. The fair young couple received the guests last night with a gracefulness and charm of manner that captivated all.

A notable marriage will occur in Rome, at the First Presbyterian church, at 8 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian church. The wedding will be one of the most notable in the history of Rome. Captain Clark is one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens and is socially one of the most elegant of gentlemen. He has made a wonderful success in all his undertakings, and is in every way worthy of the high esteem in which he is held. The bride to be is one of the most charming and accomplished young ladies in all this section, and has drawn about her a large circle of warm admirers.

The prominence of the parties has caused great interest to center in the wedding, and the church will be filled to its utmost capacity. After the ceremony Mrs. Charles King, mother of the bride, will give a reception at her pretty second avenue home, immediately after which the couple will leave for an extended northern trip.

ELECTED A NEW MAYOR.

Jesup's Election Results in Some Changes on the Board.

Jesup, Ga., January 6.—(Special).—The annual municipal election was held today, with the following results: Mayor, W. N. Clark; aldermen, H. W. Wainey, D. M. Clark and J. H. Wilkins. There was no opposition to the above. They were nominated by the citizens at a mass meeting, held at the city hall Tuesday night last. The nominations were fought solely upon factional principles. Each faction has a representative now on the board.

The newly elected officers are all good men. The new board will be sworn in January 15th and will then elect a clerk, treasurer, chief and assistant chief of police. There are several candidates in the field for each office and it is hard to predict who will be successful. Captain W. N. Clark entertained the board and a number of friends at his residence tonight.

The Georgia Pacific.

The only through sleeping car line between Atlanta and Memphis leaves Atlanta at 4:30 o'clock p. m. daily via Birmingham. Jan-7-31

OPENS NEXT MONTH.

Mr. Atkinson Will Start His Campaign for Governor in February.

HE DOES NOT EXPECT A WALK OVER

It Is His Opinion That the Race Will Be Between Himself and General Evans. He Is for Free Coinage, Too.

Columbus, Ga., January 6.—(Special).—Among the arrivals by the Georgia Midland train last night was Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, of Newnan, democratic candidate for governor of Georgia, who is here on a brief visit to see old friends and meet new ones. Mr. Atkinson registered at the Rankin house and during the evening some of his friends called upon him at his apartments and had a pleasant social chat with him for some time.

Of course the principal topic of conversation was the gubernatorial contest and his candidacy for the nomination for the chief executive office of the state.

Mr. Atkinson is himself favorable to the free coinage of an honest silver dollar, and the utilization of the silver bullion now in the treasury, but thinks that if congress would pass with little delay as possible the tariff reform bill, repeal the 10 per cent tax on state banks and pass the income tax, that the people of Georgia and the south would be satisfied, and that the effect would be most beneficial. On these matters, however, he will express himself more fully and freely in his opening speech of the campaign.

Mr. Atkinson favors confining the campaign entirely to state issues; to maintaining the integrity of the democratic party of Georgia and eschewing all elements from the contest which may have a tendency to disturb harmony and aid to the unrest and discontent of the people. No matter what differences of opinion may exist among democrats, there should be no faltering in the support and encouragement of their own administration. He says that under no circumstances should national issues be injected into state politics.

He does not think that there will be another candidate in the field, and believes that the race will be entirely between General Evans and himself, and it will be a lively one.

There will be no walkover in this campaign, and even should a third candidate appear the interest and excitement will only be intensified.

During this desultory chat several friends dropped in to pay their respects to Mr. Atkinson, and tender him their best wishes. His present intention is to open actively his campaign in February, but at what place he has not yet decided. This morning at 9 o'clock there was a meet-

ing of the police commission, the mayor, city attorney and police committee of the city council to determine who is the boss of the chief of police.

The entire police department was formally turned over to the commission by the mayor and police committee.

Fire Department Work.

The report of Chief Burrus of the workings of the fire department has been received.

It shows that there were during the year sixty-six alarms—three still, thirteen telephone and fifty bell alarms—including one false, which is the largest ever recorded in a single year. The cause of the large number of alarms is attributed to the increased territory and poor construction of stove flues.

The total losses amounted to \$37,055, divided as follows: Property owners, \$2,525; insurance companies, \$34,530; insurance on property endangered, \$288,125.

The fire alarm telegraph is reported in good condition, and the water supply declared to be sufficient with very few exceptions. On this point the chief recommends that some provision be made to supply the annex with water.

As already stated in The Constitution, there will be a meeting of the board of fire control on Monday night, when a chief will be elected for 1893. Chief Burrus's reelection is almost an assured fact.

THE VESTIBULE.

This Popular Train Service Established by the Richmond and Danville.

Vestibule train service was first established to Atlanta and the south by the Richmond and Danville road about three years ago, and that line keeps up and improves this service regularly. The Richmond and Danville maintains itself as a great passenger route, and offers the only through car service between Atlanta and New York. Its trains run with great speed and regularity, and passengers traveling over the Richmond and Danville not only have a feeling of safety and comfort, but know they are getting to their destination. This line does the best passenger business in the south the year round, and special effort is made by the road to render satisfactory service, which we are pleased to say comes as near being done as is possible on any railroad in this country.

A HUSBAND'S LOVE.

Skin Taken From His Limbs Is Grafted on His Wife's Arms.

Chicago, January 6.—Physicians at the Mercy hospital are grafting skin upon the burned arms of Mrs. Blake, of Ottawa, Ill., seventy-two square inches of cuticle having been taken from the thighs of her husband, ex-State Attorney W. W. Blake. The operation so far has been successful, and is the only case in this country in which any person has sacrificed so great a surface of skin for another.

Blaze at Bamberg.

Denmark, S. C., January 6.—(Special).—H. C. Folk, of Bamberg, S. C., a member of the legislature, lost his store and stock by fire today. It is supposed to have been an incendiary fire. The loss was \$8,000; insurance \$5,000.

ance 3,000. Dr. Foust lost his dental instruments and furniture worth \$500 with no insurance.

MAY ADJOURN THE FIRST DAY.

There Is No Money in the Treasury for the Colorado Legislature.

Denver, Colo., January 6.—Governor Walte's extra session of the legislature, which convenes next Wednesday, may end with an immediate adjournment, owing to the fact that strong efforts are being made by the governor and his friends to have it last at least thirty days. A motion to adjourn will be introduced in both branches. It will pass almost unanimously in the senate, but may stick in the lower house. The state's financial condition will not allow of the expense of nearly \$100,000, which the session will cause. The state has now overdrawn the appropriations by over \$85,000. All available funds were appropriated by the general assembly at its regular session for the two years which it controlled, and no matter how many bills are passed for emergency roads, reservoirs or other improvements, or for the relief of the unemployed, there will be no money for their completion.

CITY NEWS.

Judge Lumpkin is back in the city and held chambers for a few hours Saturday afternoon. He spent a most enjoyable holiday trip in Florida and looks very much improved. The judge has been working early and late for the past two months trying to get even with his motion docket and needed his short rest badly.

PILED MORTGAGES.—Several mortgages were filed yesterday against J. H. Cooper for small amounts. The number of mortgages were five and the aggregate amount was something in the neighborhood of \$1,000.

THEY HAVE CONSOLIDATED.—The announcement is made that the Ware Furniture Company and the Manning Furniture Company have consolidated, and will hereafter be known as the New Ware Furniture Company. These well-known institutions have for some time past been doing business in Atlanta, and, having kindred interests, decided to combine. They will form a new company, capitalised at \$100,000. The election of officers will take place next week. The men who have had these industries in charge in the past, and who will enter the new firm, are as follows: W. B. Ware, P. J. McNamara and W. B. Manning. They will continue in service such of their respective managers as Tony Byers and Tom Lynch. The company as reorganized, having one plant extra after the consolidation, will dispose of it.

TWO GOOD PORTRAITS.—Mr. Albert

Guerry, the artist, has two completed portraits in his studio—one of Mrs. Willis Ragan, and the other of Judge Hines. In a community critical and appreciative in matters of art these admirable portraits

would attract instant and wide attention, not an account of their technical beauty in color and drawing, though these are marvelous—but on account of the interpretation of character; on account of the subtle apprehension and delineation of the spiritual essence of individuality. This interpretation stands fixed on the canvas. Those who are interested in real art should study these fresh results of Mr. Guerry's brush.

ASACRIFICE.

A snowflake white In rapid flight Unto the world did sail. Of larger size and fairer form Than they, her sisters in the storm, Another path did trail.

A noble aim Her thoughts did claim. With love her heart was filled. To us ne'er comes a greater joy Than when good works our lives employ, And thoughts of self are stilled.

Her comrades free Did dance with glee, And begged their sister play. They urged her join their work of love, To bring a mantle from above Upon the earth to lay.

She told them all A childish call Had bid her silence keep; That near, a babe had lain so long In mother's arms, and none too strong, And fought the fever's strain.

Thus while she spoke The little flakes, Around her circling near, Did listen to the piteous tale; But soon they left their sister pale—Passed on to scenes less dear.

To window pane The snowflakes came. Inside the baby means. The snowflake clung to crystal glass, And heard the cries of tiny lass Changing to joyful tones.

The baby smiled A little while To see the dainty dear. A glow of pride the snowflake thrilled, To see the babe no longer filled The baby's eyes with tears.

But to her feet The dreaded heat Had crept, and there did lie. She lost her hold, and, softly A-down the pane she slipped—she died! And only baby cried.

—JENNIE STRAHAN.

For Shreveport Through sleepers daily Atlanta to Shreveport, La., by the Georgia Pacific railway via Birmingham, Meridian and Vicksburg. Jan-7-31

NO RECEIVER'S SALE. NO BANKRUPT'S OLD STOCK!

BUT A GREAT SLAUGHTER OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS. FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

BY ORDER OF M. RICH & BROS.

Our Progressive Way of Clearing Out the Balance of Our Winter Stock is to Mark Everything Half-price. New, Desirable, Reliable and Stylish Goods, Lower Prices, Better Values Never Offered.

CLOAKS.

50c on the dollar. We mean it.

We have carried three of our cloak racks right into one of our show windows, loaded down with ladies' jackets, that were \$15, \$18 and \$20, that we offer now at

\$5, \$7.50 and \$10.

The whole stock is marked in this manner and in some cases where we haven't all sizes. Our \$15 and \$18 goods are marked \$5 and \$6.50 each. Children's reefer at \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.

BLANKETS.

Another show window filled with Blankets

to show the class of goods we offer for less money than you can buy old goods.

BLANKETS.

From \$1.50 pair up.
10-4 Wool Blankets at \$3.48.
10-4 All-Wool Blankets at \$4.77.
10-4 All-Wool Blankets at \$5.43.
10-4 Best Goods at \$6.69.
Comfortable new full-size, not equalled in Atlanta at 90c and up.
Real Down Comforts from \$2.98 up.

DRESS GOODS.

All Novelty Suits at 50c on the dollar.
60c and 65c Dress Goods by the yard cut to 35c per yard.
85c and \$1 Dress Goods, by the yard, cut to 50c.

No idle talk. Straight facts.

HOSIERY.

Children's full, regular-made Hose at 10c per pair.
Children's 25c Hose, regular made, at 12½c per pair.
Gents Knit Hose 10c per pair.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' 50c Vests at 25c.
Ladies' 75c Vests at 42c.
Ladies' \$1 Vests at 70c.
Ladies' all silk Vests for 50c.
Children's pure Wool Vests at 75c each.
And a hundred more items of just as good value unmentioned here for want of space.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

WE ARE REDUCING STOCK.

Our way is to sell cheaper than any other house south can, and at the same let the value of each article, be its commendation, adding to our earned reputation of being

The Cheapest Furniture and Carpet House in the South.

New Bedroom Suits, New Gouches, New Lace Curtains,

New Parlor Suits, New Dining Room Furniture, Etc., Etc., Etc.

New Book Cases, New Upholstered Goods At 50c on the Dollar.

New Office Furniture, New Upholstered Goods At 50c on the Dollar.

M. RICH & BROS.

56 and 58 Whitehall Street,
12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 East Hunter Street

A WAITING ARMY.

A Long Line of Boys, Representing Ticket Speculators, at the Grand.

WILL WAIT UNTIL 8 A. M. MONDAY

They Are All Hired by Speculators—Patrons of the Theater Make a Vigorous Kick.

Theatergoers who went to see Modjeska last night saw a farce comedy performance outside the doors that cost nothing and was not on the bills.

The same performers, a trifle less gay perhaps and a bit less noisy, may be seen at the same place today. Indeed throughout the entire day, and every hour tonight this show will hold the boards, or more properly speaking, the boxes. It's a great long show in one act. The act began last night before the electric lights were lit, and the stage was not to be vacated until the middle of the forenoon tomorrow.

The actors—and a motley crowd they are—will take their meals and their sleep, their petty quarrels and their little triumphs without moving from the stage. The performance is altogether juvenile, although it is backed by adults with shrewd heads. The actors are mostly very young, and many of them have black faces, though not made so by burnt cork.

The show is a sort of prelude, a curtain raiser to Patti. The actors are in no way connected with the great prima donna, but they hope to profit by her coming. It's the audience army of the ticket speculators.

Many people smiled when it was suggested that speculators would secure the tickets to Patti. The price was thought to be too steep, but the speculators have evidently gauged the public's desire to see the great singer, and they began their work early last night.

Late in the afternoon a small youth with a sunken pair of cheeks and a grimly desperate expression upon his face walked into the corridor leading from the street to the entrance to the Grand theater and took a seat on a box. Presently another youth very much like the first one walked in and sat down. Then another and another, until there were perhaps forty white, black, old and young in line.

The youngsters who had set in for the long wait were bolder. They fought and pushed and pinched and shoved and squealed and squirmed and cried aloud for their rights. One lone policeman had his hands full keeping the line straight. Every boy was on the alert to keep his place or to get a better one, and they kept up a constant racket between themselves. The boys frequently received advice from some outsider who evidently had them under contract to hold a place in the line. One or two ushers who were not noticeable in the crowd that coached the waiting youths.

The boys will remain throughout today, tonight and until 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the box seats will be sold. They cannot leave their posts for a moment or they are lost. They will take their meals and sleep they can get where they are stationed.

The presence of these representatives of the ticket speculators is a matter of constant complaint from a number of the most constant patrons of the theater. Several gentlemen telephoned the Constitution to complain of the matter last night and suggested that something should be done to cut off the speculators. They want to see Patti and a singer and a dancer, and they want to see the Grand opera.

Among those who called the attention of the Constitution to the matter were Mr. D. Meador, Mr. Humphreys Castleman and others. They, of course, do not blame Mr. Patti, as he is helpless in the matter, but they would like to see the ordinance regarding ticket speculation enforced in the city.

THE DOVE.

A COMPANION TO POE'S "RAVEN."

By Rev. J. H. Martin, D. D.

Once, upon a summer evening,
As I lay reposing, dreaming,
While the twinkling stars were beaming,
And their light was faintly gleaming,
Through the window of my room,
Suddenly, beside my pillow,
Like the murmur of a willow,
Or the sign of weeping willow,
Mid the shadows of the night,
There was heard a gentle sound,
Floating on the air around,
As an echo from above;
And I, waking, saw a dove
Perched upon the whitened head
Of a statue near my bed;
And it seemed, with soft, low cooing,
My lone heart to be soothed,
Like an angel from the sky,
Or a spirit hovering nigh.

While I lay entranced and dreaming,
Startled by the sound and gleam,
To be wakened from above,
In the starlight faintly gleaming,
Through the window of my room,
Suddenly, beside my pillow,
Like the murmur of a willow,
Or the sign of weeping willow,
Mid the shadows of the night,
There was heard a gentle sound,
Floating on the air around,
As an echo from above;
And I, waking, saw a dove
Perched upon the whitened head
Of a statue near my bed;
And it seemed, with soft, low cooing,
My lone heart to be soothed,
Like an angel from the sky,
Or a spirit hovering nigh.

By this joyful voice excited,
Raptured, ravished and delighted,
I, the snowy bird addressing,
Asked, with earnest voice inquiring,
What my soul was most desiring,
That her name to me expressing,
He would set my heart at rest—
Still the tumult in my breast,
And assure me that my maiden
In the distant fields of Aiden
Waited for me evermore.

Would be mine forevermore,
Then I spoke with greater fervor,
I, the maiden's ardent lover,
I, the lover of the dove,
With a message to him gave,
I am come to soothe thy sorrow,
Bids thee from despair to borrow,
Hope that thy face shall see
For thy cherished one I live,
And her thoughts to thee is giving,
On a bright and distant shore;
And I come, her carrier dove,
With message from thy love,
Who is thine forevermore.

By this joyful voice excited,
Raptured, ravished and delighted,
I, the snowy bird addressing,
Asked, with earnest voice inquiring,
What my soul was most desiring,
That her name to me expressing,
He would set my heart at rest—
Still the tumult in my breast,
And assure me that my maiden
In the distant fields of Aiden
Waited for me evermore.

There shall I, my loved one greeting,
At our future, early meeting,
On that distant radiant shore,
Hourly expect, and plan to meet,
Free from parting pain and sadness,
Clasp again my Ellinore,
Call her mine forevermore!

NOW COMPLETE.

The Last Telephone Wire Is Now Under the Ground.

ATLANTA HAS A PERFECT SYSTEM

And One That Will Favorably Compare with Any in the Country—The Growth of the System.

With the opening of the new year, Atlanta presents to the world the finest system of underground wires and the most complete telephone outfit, in all of its complicated details, to be found anywhere in the country.

She defies competition, and this morning, in the confidence of her thorough system, she throws her challenge at the feet of Chicago, New York, and all of the cities of the north, and dares any of them to pick it up.

The difficulty of which the public has complained during the past few days—that of getting a prompt connection over the wires—has been due to the interval of transition. This has been inevitable, from the fact that the change so radical, and one that promised such a permanent improvement, could not be effected in an hour, nor even in a day.

Patience, however, has wrought her perfect work. The last wire is now underneath the ground, and the new system of communication will not only make amends for past inconveniences, but will give the city a service that cannot be discounted by any telephone exchange in the country.

The capacity of the underground system, which has just been completed, is measured to accommodate 5,000 subscribers. This is large enough to accommodate the expansion of the city, in all directions, for quite a while to come. Atlanta is to be congratulated on having a company whose enterprise and public spirit is above reproach, and whose efforts to serve the public are measured to the rapid strides which she is making along the path of progress.

Metallic cables have been adopted by the company, of double strength and durability. Two wires, in twisted pairs, a hundred pairs in each cable, will enable the exchange, when desired, to furnish a pure metallic circuit, such as that furnished in Chicago or New York.

The home of the Atlanta Telephone Exchange, on the corner of Mitchell and Pryor streets, is not only a model of its kind, complete in all of its appointments and faultless in its architectural beauty, but the building exclusively devoted to the purposes of a telephone exchange, it has no superior anywhere. This statement is carefully received by the public, and by telephone exchanges, may, and must, be more imposing, but no building in the city can equal it in size, strength, efficiency and ornamental beauty.

A careful inspection of the building is sure to impress any one who feels inclined to commend it to the highest terms, and suitably, everybody is willing with the announcement of the new system, which is made today, to bid their hats to the telephone exchange.

Without cost to the city, the telephone exchange has constructed a duct reaching from one end of the city to the other, an enterprise of the company in giving the city such a thorough service deserves to be commended in the highest terms, and suitably, everybody is willing with the announcement of the new system, which is made today, to bid their hats to the telephone exchange.

\$1,000 A MONTH FOR THE RECEIVERS

Justice Jackson Allows Messrs. Comer and Hayes Something on Account.

Savannah, Ga., January 6.—(Special.)—H. D. Hutchins, a young white man of rather good appearance who claims to be from Boston, was sentenced in the city court today to pay a fine of \$1,000 and go to the chain gang for twelve months. He was charged with attempting to blackmail Madame Connolly. He told her to give him \$500 a month for her services as a courtesan, and he wanted the money to give her for that purpose.

Several orders, signed by Justice Jackson as the result of last Thursday's hearing in the city court, were filed in the United States court here today. Among others that have not been reported was an order granting the receivers, Messrs. Comer and Hayes, compensation for their services at the rate of \$1,000 per month on account. This is not to be regarded as definitely fixing the compensation to be paid the receivers upon the final settlement of the receivers, but it is a step toward the receivers to purchase 1,500 tons of steel rail to be laid on the Southwestern and paid for out of the Southwestern's earnings. The rail is to be laid between Port Valley and Columbus, Ala. The receivers are also directed to pay from the earnings of the Central Railroad of the Ocean Steamship Company, or the New England and Savannah Steamship Company, the coupons on the \$1,500,000 collateral trust gold 5 per cent bonds of the Central Railroad of the Ocean Steamship Company, for which the stock of the Ocean Steamship Company is pledged.

A Capital Suggestion.

Editor Blackburn, in his paper, The Daily Commercial, is doing enthusiastic work for the exposition.

He makes one of the best suggestions that have yet been offered when he speaks for a children's display.

There is no telling the magnitude of such an exhibit, if it is carried out on the line suggested by The Commercial.

Let there be a building for young America and the display representing the skill and ingenuity of the young people of both sexes under twenty-one years of age, will be phenomenal.

The following editorial of The Commercial on this line is well worth careful consideration:

"The suggestion made by The Commercial several days ago, for a children's feature in the great Cotton States and International exhibition, has elicited much favorable comment."

"It has been formally agreed to have a woman's building, a decision that exhibits great wisdom on the part of the executive committee."

"No for a children's building."

"Let the world see what our children can do. Have the exhibit embrace the arts, the work, mechanics and manufactures. This would be a most entertaining and instructive feature, and the influence that such an announcement would have on latent forces is incalculable."

THREE FINES TO PAY.

Burnett, the Saloon Keeper, Found Guilty on Every Charge.

HIS DICE GAME WAS NOT STRAIGHT

He Had an Ingenious Arrangement for Manipulating the Cards—Dr. Caldwell Has a Young Man Arrested.

Birmingham, Ala., January 6.—(Special.)—R. D. Burnett, proprietor of the two hand-some saloons in the city and one of the most prominent sporting men in the state, was convicted in the police court here today on three charges, gaming, permitting gambling on his premises and having in his possession a gambling device. He was fined in all and bound over to the grand jury. Great interest was manifested in the last named case. In a recent raid of Burnett's most fashionable place, the officers, after a close search, found secured beneath a table containing a set of electric batteries. On top of the batteries and against the bottom of the surface of the counter was a steel plate. Two wires were found running from the machine through the floor. A button was found in the floor below the contrivance, which it is alleged could be pressed with the foot and the current turned on the counter. When the foot was removed the current stopped. Dice were found close at hand. One of them was broken open and a thin steel plate was found inside close to one of the surfaces.

The contrivance was taken to police headquarters and rigged up. It was found to work satisfactorily. Aces and sixes showed up almost every time. Many sports put on the stand, the presence of most of them being guaranteed by means of attachments. The ethics of the profession were zealously guarded and the prosecution had to work hard to get what little information it did get. Sufficient evidence was adduced, however, to justify the verdict. The police officer who made the arrest swore that Burnett offered them a bribe of a thousand dollars each if they would not report finding the machine. Burnett promptly appealed the case. He says the contrivance was put under the counter several years ago without his knowledge and that he has never operated it. The evidence, however, proved that most of the dice shooting was done on the counter just above the machine. Fabulous amounts are said to have been won and lost on that counter, but the evidence didn't show it.

Tried to Bluff the Doctor.

Yesterday a young man about twenty years old, accosted Dr. H. M. Caldwell, president of the Elyton Land Company, and told him that he was a doctor and that he had a bomb prepared to throw at him. Dr. Caldwell humored the young man and told him to wait until he came. Today the fellow approached him again and demanded \$50, saying it had cost him that much to keep the would-be assassin from executing his purpose. Dr. Caldwell refused to pay the money, and the fellow threatened him. Dr. Caldwell had him arrested, but afterwards turned him over to an uncle living at Woodlawn. The young man's action is regarded as an outcrop of the hard times.

Fighting the Water Company.

The fight between the citizens and the water company has been going on for some time. Yesterday the company cut off the water from the premises of Dr. Joseph R. Smith, who is leading the fight on the part of the citizens. Today Dr. Smith applied to the city court for an injunction restraining the company from depriving him of water. The injunction was granted and the water was turned on this afternoon. The consumers claim the company is charging more than the contract rate and are trying to break the contract. Dr. Smith, the largest property owner in the city, is leading the fight.

Alabama in Brief.

Jasper, Ala., January 6.—(Special.)—While Judge Gamble was dozing before a warm fire a few evenings ago his door bell rang, and going out to see who was there he found three or four carriages waiting. He was soon told that his services were wanted to perform a marriage ceremony. He went out to the front porch and found the carriages and the bride and groom waiting. He went down the street, in his happy style and his dressing gown, he united Mr. A. J. Monette and Miss Mattie Hays, both of Jasper, close to the altar. The groom is a son of the late Judge Gamble and the bride is a daughter of the late Judge Gamble.

Northport, Ala., January 6.—(Special.)—Mrs. Samp McGhee, an estimable lady, lies close to death's door in her home in Northport. She has had the grip for several weeks past. A few nights ago, while alone in her room, she was seized with a fit of the grip and she pushed against a door leading outside and was propped up to the ground about two feet below. She was too weak to rise, and nobody heard her cries for help. She lay on the frozen ground in her night dress all night long. The night was intensely cold and the poor woman was almost frozen when found in the morning. Since then she has been ill with pneumonia and now her life is almost despaired of.

Congressman Turpin was in the city last night en route to Washington. While here his time was consumed chiefly in listening to the claims of the friends of the candidates for assistant district attorney to succeed Hon. Frank S. White, who has recently resigned.

Birmingham, Ala., January 6.—(Special.)—Mr. Frank E. Polk, who is the proprietor of the shoe firm of Perry, Mason & Co., of this city, was married last night in Memphis, Tenn., to Miss Lillie Stratton, of that city. They left after the ceremony for Florida, after which they will return to Mr. Polk's pretty cottage in this city. They are both exceedingly popular young people, and the display representing the skill and ingenuity of the young people of both sexes under twenty-one years of age, will be phenomenal.

The following editorial of The Commercial on this line is well worth careful consideration:

"The suggestion made by The Commercial several days ago, for a children's feature in the great Cotton States and International exhibition, has elicited much favorable comment."

"It has been formally agreed to have a woman's building, a decision that exhibits great wisdom on the part of the executive committee."

"No for a children's building."

"Let the world see what our children can do. Have the exhibit embrace the arts, the work, mechanics and manufactures. This would be a most entertaining and instructive feature, and the influence that such an announcement would have on latent forces is incalculable."

Death of Senator Cockrell's Wife.

Washington, January 6.—Mrs. F. J. Cockrell, wife of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, died at 1:50 o'clock this afternoon at the family residence in this city. Her death was hourly expected, and the plan is popular. She was 72 years of age, and had been ill for some time.

Judge Lindsay Nominated.

Frankfort, Ky., January 6.—The democratic legislature in caucus last night unanimously nominated Judge William Lindsay for United States senator. This is equivalent to an election.

TABERNAL BALK.

How Will it End?

(Read before the Highland Chautauqua Circle at its reunion, January 2, 1894.)

The New Year is wreathed in a splendor of gold—

A splendor outshining its beauty of old—

As fair as the May when her mornings unfold—

But how will the new year end?

'Mid hunger and grief, fell disaster and gloom,

'The wall of the winds, and the fever's slow doom,

The pale of faces that plead for their bloom—

Oh, how will the new year end?

Shall I grieve for the pledges I've failed to keep,

And sigh for the hours I've melted in sleep,

And, when there is smiling, be driven to weep—

When the glad new year shall end?

Or shall I be stronger and purer in heart—

And, striving for heaven, cause others to start—

And seek the reward of the glorious past—

Ere the glad new year shall end?

Will this circle of friendship resplendent to-night

Be robed of a jewel, now gleaming and bright,

And yield to the shadows a part of its light—

Ere the glad new year shall end?

Or will the soft May, with her jasmine sweet,

Fling measures of perfume around our feet,

And winter still find our loved circle complete—

When the glad new year shall end?

Oh, may seasons of bliss in the new year born

Retain the sweet glow of the New Year's morn—

And give to its dying the smile of its dawn—

When the glad new year shall end?

May every fond heart in its sorrows be light,

And every true aim in its purposes right,

And all of us strive in a glorious might—

Ere the glad new year shall end.

And so may the happy years charm us and go

Till the sun, in the twilight of nature, sinks low

And a crown of bright stars for each forehead shall glow

Where the New Years never end.

—L. L. K.

In accordance with the scheme of the Evangelical Alliance the week of prayer will be observed in Atlanta, beginning tomorrow afternoon.

The subjects to be discussed will include nearly all of the current topics of the day and will be of special interest, not only in themselves, but from the eloquent and entertaining style of their presentation.

Services will be held simultaneously at the Second Baptist church, on the south side, and at the First Methodist church, on the north side of the railroad. The subjects to be treated will be the same in both churches and uniform throughout the country.

The following is the order for the week: Monday, January 8th.—Subject: "Humiliation and Thanksgiving."

Second Baptist—Dr. E. H. Barnett and Dr. A. G. Thomas.

First Methodist—Dr. J. B. Hawthorne and Professor W. W. Lumpkin.

Tuesday, January 9th.—Subject: "The Church Universal."

Second Baptist—Dr. Walker Lewis and Mr. L. L. Knight.

First Methodist—Dr. G. B. Strickler and Judge J. T. Pendleton.

Wednesday, January 10th.—Subject: "Nations and Their Rulers."

Second Baptist—Dr. R. S. Barrett and Professor Charles Lane.

First Methodist—Dr. A. G. Thomas and Mr. Alex. W. Bealer.

Thursday, January 11th.—Subject: "Foreign Missions."

Second Baptist—Dr. T. R. Kendall and Mr. J. F. Beck.

First Methodist—Dr. W. P. Thirkield and Mr. J. H. Brown.

Friday, January 12th.—Subject: "Home Missions."

Second Baptist—Dr. I. W. Heldt and Colonel W. A. Henshall.

First Methodist—Rev. V. C. Norcross and Judge Van Epps.

Saturday, January 13th.—Subject: "The Family."

Second Baptist—Dr. H. H. Parks and Mr. R. H. Hammond.

First Methodist—Dr. C. P. Williamson and Captain E. S. Gay.

The services will begin at 8 o'clock in the afternoon and will continue for one hour. These meetings should be well attended by the Christian people of the city.

pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. At the close of the morning service the Lord's supper will be celebrated. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. F. M. Perryman, superintendent. Young people's meeting at 3 o'clock p. m. Ladies' Society meets every Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the church. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Seats free. All cordially invited.

Methodist.

Rev. J. B. Robins, the pastor, will occupy the pulpit of the First Methodist church this morning and tonight. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Class meeting at 3:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Trinity M. E. Church, corner Whitehall and Trinity Avenue, Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. W. A. Hemphill, superintendent. Seats free. Largest church in the city. Everybody welcome here. Sermon at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Walker Street Methodist Church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. J. H. Bakes, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. T. C. Mayson, superintendent. Quarterly conference Monday at 7:15 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:15 p. m.

North Atlanta Methodist Mission, near Pidgeon Park. Sunday school at 3 p. m. James Logan, superintendent. The public cordially invited and warmly welcomed. Preaching on the second Sunday at 11 a. m. by the pastor.

Park Street Methodist Church, West End, Rev. J. W. Roberts, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The services will be specially adapted to the new year, and everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Hempthill Avenue Mission, Sunday school at 3 p. m. Captain E. M. Roberts superintendent. Preaching on the third Sunday by the pastor.

Merritts Avenue, Rev. Peter A. Heard and Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D.D., associate pastors. Preaching at 11 a. m. by John W. D.D., presiding elder North Atlanta district, and at 7:15 p. m. by Rev. P. A. Heard, Sunday school 9:30 a. m.

Edgewood Methodist Church, Rev. H. H. Parks, pastor. Morning services at 11 by the pastor. Communion services. Preaching at night by Rev. W. F. Glenn. First quarterly conference Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Payne's Memorial Church, corner Hummelt and Luckie, T. J. Christian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. N. E. Stone, superintendent.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Rev. G. B. Strickler, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. John A. Barry, superintendent; Dr. J. A. Link and John K. Ottley, assistants. Communion service after the morning sermon. Children's meeting and infant school at 3:30 p. m. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.

The Mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian church, No. 1, will meet at 3 p. m. at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Forsyth street, W. H. Pope, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend.

Edgewood mission, No. 2, will meet at 3 p. m. at religious services at 7:30 p. m. near Hulsey's depot. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7 p. m. All are welcome. Charles J. Dayton, superintendent; John J. Egan, assistant.

Episcopal.

St. Luke's church, divine services today will be as follows: Holy communion at 7:30, morning prayer and communion service at 11 a. m., evening service at 4 p. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

St. Andrew's, special brotherhood service. The service at 7:30 p. m. will be conducted by the St. Andrew's Brotherhood and similar in character to those which have been held at St. Andrew's church for some time. Bishop Nelson will make an address appropriate to the occasion. Young men and strangers generally are specially invited to attend.

St. Philip's church, corner Washington and Hunter streets, Rev. Abner W. Knight, pastor. Divine services at 11 o'clock a. m. and Sunday school at 11:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

Congregational.

Central Congregational church, West End, near Peachtree street, services at 11 o'clock a. m. and Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 o'clock p. m. Preaching in the morning by Professor Charles Lane.

Lutheran.

First English Lutheran church service at 11 o'clock Sunday at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, conducted by Rev. J. H. Probst. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

LEMONT EXHIBIT.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For biliousness, constipation, malaria, colds and the grip.

For indigestion, sick and nervous headaches.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart disease, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mosley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemons combined with vegetable glycerine, and contains no alcohol, and is sold by druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mosley, Atlanta, Ga.

DAWSONVILLE, GA., November 3, 1893.—Dear Sir: One of your customers and a tenant on my place, gave his daughter a dose of "How Good Leads Us" and it brought her worms at one time. We think this is a good worm medicine.

Yours truly,
J. H. WILKES & BRO.

SINCE THE WAR

Rheumatism radically cured in every case since 1861 with Famous Prescription 400,384, prepared by MULLER, 42 University Place, New York City. It is a powerful, pleasant to take. 75 cents a bottle. All druggists take. Free trial in Atlanta by the "How Good Leads Us" company, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, and all first-class druggists.

DR. W. H. WHITEHEAD, SPECIALIST,

Atlanta, Ga., Equitable Building, Room 324.

Practice limited to Blood and Skin diseases and diseases of the genito-urinary organs. No secret remedies or other humbug. Sincerely and honestly a special study of this case of trouble is made to treat them.

W. H. WHITEHEAD, M. D.

Mons 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday 9 to 12

At the Fifth Baptist church, on the corner of Bell and Gilmer streets, an interesting service will be held this morning. The occasion will be the nineteenth anniversary of Dr. Norcross's connection with the church. A special sermon will be delivered by the pastor. The membership of this church has rapidly grown, while the Sunday school has prospered in a like manner. Everybody is cordially invited to attend the anniversary service today.

Sixth Baptist church, corner West Hunter and Algonquin streets, Rev. A. C. Ward,

"Disfigured For Life"

Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with Unsightly skin diseases.

Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls? It means isolation, seclusion. It is a bar to social and business success. Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when

Doctors fail, Standard remedies fail, And nostrums prove worse than useless?

Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve. It is an easy matter to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics.

Because for years they have had with most remarkable success. There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.

GRAND BANKRUPT SALE!

Awake! Awake! Awake!

A NEW RICHMOND IN THE FIELD

The Ladies' Bazaar Sold to David Bukofzer, of Dalton.

MONEY BOUGHT IT VERY CHEAP!

All Goods Sold at Prices That Put Other Sales to the Blush. The Grandest Chance You Ever Had to Make Money.

54-inch all wool Broadway Serge, worth \$1.25, for 49c.
 Geo. H. Gilbert's fine all wool Dress Goods, worth 75c, for 25c.
 Imported 6-4 Cheneille Covers, worth \$3.98, for \$1.49.
 Genuine Brussels Lace Curtains, worth \$10, go for \$3.98, 3 1/4 yards long.
 A grand lot of beautiful Dress Goods, sold near us for 50c, go in this sale for 19c.
 I will close out the most attractive table Damask ever shown here, worth \$1 per yard, at 49c.
 The very finest 25c Towels for 19c.
 For 69c I will give you beautiful new Dress Goods, worth \$1.49. Think of it!
 Imagine real \$2 black Satin Duchess only 98c.
 If you can buy for \$1.50 as good a table Damask as I will sell during this sale for 79c I will move clean out.
 In White Goods I will sell 20c Nainsooks at 5c; 35c goods for 10c, and so on.
 In black Dress Goods I will sell a lot at 50c, worth \$1.25.

Now, I purchased this stock of new, fresh goods from W. A. Gregg, Receiver for The Ladies' Bazaar, for a mere song, and I must close them out at once at any price. Sale begins Monday, January 8th, 1894, at 8:30 a. m., and continue until everything is sold. I have double the force to accommodate the great crowds.

DAVID BUKOFZER

PURCHASER OF THE LADIES' BAZAAR, 77 WHITEHALL.

A VALUABLE FIND.

The Secretary of State Comes Across an Ancient Package.

Governor Brown Could Not Find It

Good Food for Future Historians—Georgia's Old Seal of State—Indian Lore Brought to Light.

Several days ago General Phil Cook, in relating some incidents about the old capital, mentioned the fact that Governor Joseph E. Brown, in his report to the assembly when the ordinance of secession was pending, said:

"I am unable to find the original document passed by Georgia ratifying the declaration of independence, and I shall be forced to read from a copy which was published in The Federal Union."

"Last week," remarked General Cook, "by chance I discovered that document, which Governor Brown could not find in 1861. It was in that old box over there in the corner. Some other old papers of great interest were tied up with it, which I don't suppose had seen the light of day for many a year."

Sure enough, there was the bundle of old papers, musty, moth-eaten and faded, tied together with a dingy blue ribbon and sealed with wax, which once was red; papers over which the historians of Georgia would have gazed with ghoulish glee and which would have caused the antiquarian and relic-hunter to dance with delight. There were several primitive constitutions of Georgia in manuscript, agreements with the Indians, addresses to them and from them, all "signed, sealed and delivered." Other papers told of the ceding of certain tracts of land by the Indians to the settlers, and one which had the old wax seal of South Carolina dangling from it, defined the boundary between that state and Georgia. Across the back of this was written the signature of General Pinckney.

The Old Seal of State.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about the old bundle was a wax seal of Georgia which hung from one of the old constitutions of the state. It is radically different from the present seal of Justice, Wisdom and Moderation. Some of the figures are blurred and the tooth of time has gnawed off a letter or two in the mottoes but a good idea of it is given in one section of the constitution to which it is attached and which provides: "The great seal of state shall be the following device: On one side a scroll whereon shall be engraved 'The Constitution of the State of Georgia' and the motto 'Pro bono publico' on the other side an elegant house and other buildings, fields of corn and meadows covered with sheep and cattle, a river running through the same, and on it a ship in full sail, and the motto, 'Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.'"

There are other noteworthy provisions in this ancient constitution.

Section 5 states: "The representatives shall be divided in the following manner: Ten members from each county as herein after directed except the county of Liberty, which contains three parishes, and that shall be allowed fourteen. The ceded lands north of the Ogeechee shall be one county, known as the county of Wilkes. The parish of St. Paul shall be another county and known by the name of Richmond. The parish of St. George shall be another county, known as the county of Burke," and so it goes, the parishes of Christ Church, St. Matthew, St. John, St. Patrick and St. Mary's becoming respectively the counties of Effingham, Chatham, Liberty, Glynn and Camden. This constitution was adopted by the state in 1777.

Georgia's Declaration.

Next to this paper was the document to which Governor Brown referred. The

moths had played sad havoc with it, and upon opening it the carcasses of several well-rose-gold cockroaches rolled out on the table. The ink had faded into a dim yellow and the handwriting was scarcely legible.

Here is the way it reads: "State of Georgia in convention, Wednesday, the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

"We, the delegates of the state of Georgia in convention assembled to take into serious consideration the federal constitution agreed upon and proposed by the United States in general convention held in the city of Philadelphia, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and ratified and adopted in these presents, do, in virtue of the powers



THE OLD SEAL OF STATE.

given us by the people of Georgia and our worthy constituents fully and entirely assent to ratify and adopt the said constitution as herein annexed, and under the great seal of state. Done and executed in the city of Augusta, in the said year of our Lord, on the same day. In witness whereunto we have subscribed our names. Signed.

Then follows a long list of names from the different representatives of each county, all written in big scrawling letters, and decorated with a profusion of flourishes. After the names comes the declaration of independence. This old record, if nothing else had been found, would make the discovery valuable, but in addition to this the bundle contains some papers, all in manuscript, relative to the troubles our forefathers had with the red man.

In this day of the dollar and dode it is difficult to realize the fact that things have not always been as they are now; and except for the fact that now and then a stray arrow-head is picked up in some old field, or a stone hatchet unearthed, we would be loath to believe, all assurances of historians to the contrary, notwithstanding that our state was one vast stretch of primeval forest, where the festive savage made the woods merry with his warwhoop and tomahawk. There is potent evidence, however, in the office of the secretary of state just now.

An Eloquent Speech.

It is a well-known historical fact that "Georgia for meritorious services rendered in the revolutionary war, gave as a testimony of her respect 20,000 acres of land to Count d'Estaing." Thus far does history go and no farther. But the papers in that old package give word for word the speech of Governor Elbert asking the Indians for this big tract of land, and the speech of the Indian chief in reply. The language is quaint and fascinating. Governor Elbert spoke like this:

"Friends and Brothers: You know that our country has been for some time past engaged in a very bloody war with the king of Great Britain, who wants to make us, our women and children slaves, and when they found they could not conquer us by themselves, they forwarded others to assist them and take up the hatchet against us; that many of our women and children have been killed; we have been drove from our houses, our houses burnt, many of our horses, cattle and necessities taken

from us, so that we are made very poor. But the great Master of earth was always our friend. By His assistance we have drove our enemies away from our country, and then they found they could not conquer us and asked for peace—and now, brothers, we are happy to inform you that we have made peace with them; that the French, Spanish and Dutch have made peace, and all have taken hold of the great chain of friendship, and settling this peace it is agreed that the Spanish have the east and west Florida.

"Friends and brothers, we have always told you the truth, and what we tell you now is true. Consider what we say, for you are a wise and knowing people. Whilst the war continued heavy upon us we were obliged to send our brethren to the northward for our great men and many of our warriors to assist us in fighting our battles. They came and they fought by our sides and we promised them that when the war was over they should have some land for themselves to set down upon and plant. The land which we speak of is that which our great warrior, General Pickens, spoke to you about.

"Friends and brothers, consider what we ask. We will give you goods. The great ships are daily a-coming to us with goods over the great waters, where all in peace. We rejoice in this day that will surely make glad the hearts of the gray-headed men and women of your nation and our nation. Now we may eat out of the same dish, drink out of the same cup and have an open path through the forest for you and us, burying the hatchet so deep that the evil spirit may never dig it up again, and may it last as long as the sun shines and the waters run. We have been long astray and the path between us stopped and we extend this belt that it may again be cleared and we may travel again through the forest to see our brethren as our fathers did, while we hold it by one end and you by the other."

The War-Woman of Chata.

"After Tarpin, son of the great warrior," the old chronicle goes on to state, "had spoke, the war woman of Chata said: 'I am fond of hearing that there is peace. I hope you have taken us by the hand in real friendship. I have a pipe and a little tobacco to give to the white man to smoke in friendship. I am old, but I hope to bear children who will grow up and fight for your nation and my nation. And may my people and your people hold each other fast by the hand and high by the arm as long as the rivers run and the sun shines.'"

But alas, for the old war woman of Chata! If she could gaze from the happy hunting grounds what a change she would find had come o'er the spirit of her dream. There are other papers and documents of more than casual interest over which one could ponder and meditate for hours, but suffice it to give one more document which is of interest because of its sanguinary tone. It reads as follows:

"Georgia—Articles of a Treaty of Peace, Amesty and Commerce, concluded near the mouth of the Shoulder Bone creek, a branch of the Oconee river, the 14 day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and the independence of the United States of America, the eleventh, between the subscribing commissioners in behalf of the state of Georgia, of the one part, and the underwritten kings, headmen and warriors, in behalf of the Creek nation on the other, on the following conditions, namely:

"Whereas, Since the signing of the last treaty held at Golphoton and dated the twelfth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, between the commissioners appointed by the said

WATCH THE PAPERS EACH DAY.

At 49c you get a real \$1.39 Crystallite Silk. This is simply awful. I will sell 20,000 genuine 15c Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 5c. For 25c I will sacrifice a lot of changeable Dress Goods, worth 75c. For 48c I will sell all Silk Crepe De Chine worth \$1. Thirty extra sales people employed to wait on the crowds. All woolen Underwear about 50c on the dollar. Thompson's and R. & G. \$1 and \$1.25 Corsets at 75c. P. D. Corsets for \$1.25. The entire stock of Millinery at 50c on the dollar. Just make your purchases in Millinery and get one-half your money refunded. All Dress Trimmings at 50c on the dollar. Think of it, just half price. Belding 10c spool Silk go at 5c in this great sale. 40c Onyx Hose at 18c. All Novelty Dress Suits at about 40c on the dollar.

state and the kings, headmen and warriors of the Creek nation, acts of hostility have been committed by parties of Indians on the inhabitants of the said state in violation of the said treaty, whereby the friendship and harmony so essentially necessary to both parties have been greatly disturbed, and

"Whereas, The said parties are now mutually desirous of renewing a treaty which may comprehend such articles as may give satisfaction to the parties injured and restore peace and friendship and commerce to both, it is therefore commanded and agreed

"First, The Indians for themselves, and the rest of the kings and headmen and warriors of the Creek nation do hereby promise



THE OLD SEAL REVERSED.

and agree that six of their people who were of the parties that murdered same number (say six) of the white inhabitants last spring, shall be put to death in a manner satisfactory to the person or persons whom his honor, the governor, or the commissioners may send to see it done, and that the white people who were the means of the said murders being committed shall be removed from the nation without delay.

"Second, All negroes, horses, cattle and other property now in the nation and which were taken from the inhabitants of Georgia shall be restored to such person or persons as his honor, the governor, shall direct. All white or other free people in the nation who are held as prisoners or slaves shall also be delivered up to the aforesaid persons."

Then follows several specifications for the punishment of lawbreakers.

"In witness whereof the parties have hereunto affixed their hand and seals the day and year before written. Signed: John Twigg and Ellisha Clarke, commissioners for the state; O-po-the-le-tha, King; Ke-nul-gee, headman; Mul-ne-ha-po, Fat King; Mad Fish, Ogoleege and I-ham-a-tu-ha, warriors for the Creeks." Opposite each of the Indian's names is a long black line which is meant for the red man's mark.

These papers, which General Cook has found, will prove a source of valuable information for future historians. He looks upon them sacredly and regards them with all the reverence due their age and importance.

ALFRED C. NEWELL.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere, and it always cures coughs and colds.

A few nights ago I gave my son one dose of Smith's Worm Oil and the next day he passed 16 large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl four years old and she passed eighty-six worms from four to fifteen inches long.

W. F. PHILLIPS, Athens, Ga.

Dr. W. L. Bullard.
 For Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat diseases consult Dr. W. L. Bullard, Columbus, Ga. Those unable to pay treated free. Iru tu.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Of All Kinds at Receiver's Sale.
 We have a complete line of office stationery that must be sold, as we are compelled to realize the cash on same. G. T. Osborn, Receiver for John M. Miller, 29 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

The limit is extended.
The scope is widened.

UNTIL WE TAKE STOCK—

1/3 OFF Suits and Overcoats

The latter part of next week we begin the routine of taking our annual inventory. However, before the work is taken up we want the stock reduced as much as possible. Just now it is unusually huge and bulky. During the next few days we shall make extra strenuous efforts to round off the tops of the heaps on counters and shelves.

These Are Specially TEMPTING:

- \$10.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$6.67.
- \$12.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$8.00.
- \$15.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$10.00.
- \$18.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$12.00.
- \$20.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$13.33.
- \$22.50 Suits and Overcoats at \$15.00.
- \$25.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$16.67.

This is the most advantageous of all the recent series of retail offerings made by us. It's a reduction; a stupendous discount that should attract and magnetize every economical buyer in the city.

The goods included in the sale are the very choicest qualities known to the trade. Under no circumstances can you secure richer or finer Ready-Made Clothing. When storekeeping is scientifically done there's no need to mislead people, to varnish over old stock, to magnify bargains or befool. We avoid it all and retain your perfect confidence.

Eiseman Bros.

WASHINGTON, D. C. ATLANTA, GA. BALTIMORE, MD.
 608, 7th and E. 5th N. W. 15-17 WHITEHALL ST. FACTORY, 23 W. GERMANY ST.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

No Branch House in the City.

BACHELOR GIRLS.

They Form a Distinct Element in Life Today.

THE BACHELOR GIRL HAS A STRONG

Domestic Side—One Is Building an Apartment House for Her Kind—Representative Bachelor Women.

New York, January 5.—(Special.)—Thousands are added every year to the number of American women who set up homes for themselves, bona fide homes, but do not marry. In fact, they have a class among us, new and distinct and increasing.

These women are for the most part of our best modern type, educated, energetic, independent, enterprising and more or less artistic. They vary in age from twenty-five to forty, but they are not long of tubed maidens. They are known as "bachelor girls." Tacitly, they are held to stand outside the marrying class. They do marry, sometimes, but they are not "looking on" to marriage as their chief end and aim.

I have seen such a number of these bachelor girls this past fortnight; I did not know New York held so many, but they abound here in all the professions and occupations, from the young doctors and architects through the host of literary women, artists, musicians, debutantes, business women, journalists and stenographers, and in all the many newer paths.

I asked several prominent women who have been dubbed "bachelors" if they objected to the title.

"Not in the least," was the unanimous reply; "it is very convenient. People understand the situation at once if we are called bachelor women. It saves explanations and gives us a status and keeps our relatives quiet."

They were one and all admirably feminine women, in well-fitting gowns with the dainty touches of fashion's latest fancy, and I know they were successful women with good incomes and that they had charming homes of their own making.

One of them, a journalist, laughingly added: "The relatives have been very hard to convince. They are always reminding us, we must not disgrace the family name, though when I first came to New York it was with the full consent of my father and mother in the west. I nearly went down in the contest with my uncles, cousins and aunts here. It was ten years ago, and for women then to choose to live alone was considered preposterous. I tried to live with them and do the social and conventional thing, but I could not keep up the irregular life of a newspaper woman and the society life, too. My nerves and temper both gave out. I asserted my independence, took a little room and lived for my work and future success. And those were times to try the bravest woman's soul. Money was scarce and sympathy scarcer. The situation has changed now."

This is the experience of most of the bachelor girls. They have had to live down an opposition party at home. However, the mere number of them is becoming so formidable that criticism is growing weary.

There is the brave girl who has some one dependent upon her; restless ones who tired of being "fifth wheel" at home; the ambitious who revels in her freedom, in the enjoyment of the money she earns and spends as she likes, and in the home she can make to her own taste. They are all as unlike as their occupations, which are legion, but they have one general characteristic—an enthusiasm almost boyish over their work as well as an ardent faith in the future.

They are not at all "strong minded" in the old sense, and they do not go in for clubs and societies. They are too busy making their homes, and they just love the little fireside they create.

It is the aspiration of every bachelor girl to have her own flat, close to the city, where she develops more and more as she comes in contact with the bustling workaday world. To own a refined, secluded nook where she is absolute mistress, to have a place where her friends, men and women, can come and be entertained as she wishes, is her charming ideal. She has a circle of friends and there are quite as many men in it as women. Men are her friends, and she may even marry one of them some day.



JEANNETTE GILDER.

day; but while they are women working so busily for an object time does not drag, and the active woman out in the world is not so prone to make a foolish marriage as the restless one in the home nest, anxious to get out.

Among the prominent bachelor women Rosa Bonheur is a conspicuous figure, living in absolute independence in her beautiful country place near Fontainebleau. And I think little Hilda of Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," feeding her doves in a "high housekeeping" in her tower is another good type. Gentle and shirking as she was, she was no more so by nature than many a young bachelorette who lives in a New York hall bedroom and bravely goes daily to her dingy newspaper office or to manage her corps of typewriters in her stenographers' bureau.

The same ups and downs of finances trouble the self-supporting woman as well as man. Many have hard luck and never make the mark they are so bravely striving. So it is with men. But there are plenty who may be cited to show how women are succeeding.

A Newspaper Business Woman.
Miss Effie Mackinzie-Evans, the only woman connected with the Paris edition of The New York Herald, is an example of pluck.

Miss Evans is an Ohio woman, born with a desire to "do something." Her activity could find no satisfactory vent, so that her ambition at time became to go into a working sisterhood and become a nun. Thwarted in this, she mastered stenography and taught it. She drifted into journalism, doing "back work" for various New York and Western papers.

She went to Paris about the time the European editions of The Herald were started and began serious newspaper work with the beginning of The Herald in Paris. She became very clever as a writer and correspondent, made a large social acquaintance, developed surprising business shrewdness, and soon began to make great hits in the business department of the paper.

Her income is very large. Many newspaper men envy the facility with which she secures enormous contracts of advertising for The Herald, receiving a tidy commission on each one. She lives in Paris in

a big, generous way, has a delightful suite of rooms at a fashionable hotel, fitted up to the daintiest taste, with walls hung with rose-colored brocade and a floor strewn with black fur rugs, a crackling wood fire on the brass andirons, pink-shaded candles, and tables littered over with silver trinkets—a domestic feminine display in great contrast to the severe tailor dress she affects. Her hobbies are the giving of smart dinner parties and the love of an uncommon little black dog.

Miss Lewis and Her Bachelor Woman's Apartment House.

Quite another type of the bachelor woman is Miss Janet Lewis, who, beside being a clever artist, has seen a colossal idea of her own materialize into a great philanthropic and practical business scheme.

This idea was a bachelor woman's apartment house. It sounds like an Utopian plan to build an eight-story house with nearly 100 rooms and suites exclusively for women, but it is soon to be a fact accomplished.

"I have not done a stroke of painting for a year," Miss Lewis said to me. "I have given up everything to carry this scheme through."

She showed me a portfolio full of architects' plans. The very handsome building will stand on the corner of Nineteenth street and Fourth avenue.

"That building is rented from the street to the roof," she said, tapping the paper triumphantly, "and not a stone of it laid yet! I had to prove there would be women tenants anxious for it before I could raise the money. I have rented every room in



ELSIE DE WOLFE.

the building. It is now considered a good business scheme. There was no trouble about raising the money."

She told me that the idea of apartment house solely for women had drifted through the minds of many brilliant women who had delightful plans but all too Utopian for everyday usage. Among them Mrs. Candace Wheeler had a most interesting scheme for a large building with a center in the center and a flower market and fountains in foreign fashion, but this would require an enormous space and not practicable as yet. Miss Lewis' plan is feasible, and the various ladies interested in the idea brought all their forces together to put it through.

The building will be ready for occupancy next autumn. The ground is leased for ninety-nine years. The building is arranged in single rooms and in suites of all combinations. There are admirably lighted studios on top. All sorts of arrangements are made for light housekeeping. Rooms are to be furnished or not as desired. There are several large suites where groups of three or four may co-operate in the house keeping. There are the latest things in bath rooms, electric lighting and heating and even cooking by electricity, and there is an open restaurant to be conducted by the lady who so ably managed the restaurant in the woman's building at the world's fair. There is a roof garden for those who remain in the city during the summer. In short this bachelor woman's building will have every convenience conceivable for making life comfortable.

It is to be conducted on the same principle as any first-class apartment house. References are required in any reliable place. The strictest scrutiny of the tenants when they take the lease will be required, after that there will be no cast-iron rules or interference. "We shall not draw the line so rigidly against men as to exclude a furnace man and messenger boys, and there will be no husbands or fathers of families allowed to live in the building," Miss Lewis said.

The prices are to be moderate, ranging from \$20 to \$50 a month, according to the room. It will be in no sense a "hotel" or a "home" or a "boarding house," but each tenant will be as independent of her neighbors as if she lived in a city block. Numerous well known women have engaged these rooms—literary women and artists, business women and a number of high class trained women who know the value of a healthful house. Miss Lewis will have one of the pleasantest suites and will practically manage the business of the building.

This enterprise shows the number and importance of the bachelor women in New York.

Miss Gilder of The Critic.

Miss Jeannette Gilder, one of the editors of The Critic, is another successful bachelor woman. She does not elect to live entirely alone, but shares during two-thirds of the year an interesting old colonial house in New Rochelle with her brother, Mr. Watson Gilder, editor of The Century Magazine, and of Colonel William Gilder, the Arctic explorer. She is rather masculine in manner and dress, but is the most feminine and gentle of women with an extremely sympathetic personality. Her house is filled with choice bits of antique furniture and she is a collector of all sorts of art treasures.

Elsie De Wolfe and Elizabeth Marshall.

Miss Elsie de Wolfe and Miss Elizabeth Marshall are two more successful young bachelorettes. Miss de Wolfe is a well known actress and considered one of the best stage actresses in New York and is a member of the smartest set.

Miss Marshall is a very busy woman, conducting a prosperous business as international agent for French plays and translations. She is the American representative of Sardou and Dumas, and is business manager for Miss de Wolfe, and was formerly agent and secretary of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. She entirely managed the dramatization of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," arranging for its translation and rights in nearly all the countries of the world. She has also translated and arranged several successful plays, among them "Merry Gotham."

Both these young women have large incomes and live together in a charming house in Irving place, filled with art treasures gathered in Europe, whether they journey together every summer. Their home is truly a "house beautiful," filled with old mahogany, tapestry, fine rugs and miniatures. Miss de Wolfe is an expert on dress matters and her leisure is occupied in poring over books on French epochs in fur-

niture and decoration, and when in Paris she haunts the museums.

She is absolute authority on Buhl, Adam, Sheraton and Chippendale. Her passion for the stage is divided with her love for art matters.

The home of these two busy young bachelorettes is filled with a corps of trained servants and is conducted with the well regulated conventional of any handsome establishment.

Bachelor girls are apt to be fond of "fads." The male bachelor spends his money on the opera, horses or walking sticks, but his feminine counterpart adores old silver and mahogany, treasures from the antique shops and art stores. I find this is a general trait among the class. It is the "home make" in her that is concentrated and developed by her outside work, she craves to fill her beloved "den" with treasures, and to reveal in refinement at home, in contrast to the drudgery and publicity often attending the earning of the money she spends.

Another Bachelor Girl with an Establishment.
Miss Amy Campbell is a striking example of a home-making bachelor girl. She lives in Cincinnati, and has the highest social connections. Miss Campbell has built up a large income. She is still a young woman, but manages a school of phonography, where she has four teachers, a large corps of expert reporters and copyists and bureaux in all the hotels in the city. All this business she manages thoroughly. She nets about \$10,000 a year, and finds time to indulge her love for horses and attend to the little stock farm that she has bought. She lives with her sister and another woman.

Mr. Estlinham ventured the opinion that counsel should do so and so. Mr. Talker crushed him by reciting an editorial view of the question which took a contrary position. He forgot to state, however, that the opinion he held was the morning paper.

Again Mr. Estlinham offered some information about the amount of food consumed daily by Charles Mitchell while undergoing training. In the language of the morning paper, and with all the pride of conscious knowledge, Mr. Talker corrected him in the matter of rice and biscuits. He added that Mr. Estlinham had also credited to Mr. Mitchell a third of a cup of milk more than he drank.

I came to know him better after this, and after a few days I ceased to read my paper altogether. Our breakfast hour was the same and the time I had previously spent in reading the paper I now utilized in slumber. I got my news fresh and straight, and without the labor of read-

ing, from the gifted tongue of Mr. Talker. I did not object to his giving it out as if it was exclusive, and known to him only through mysterious, private agencies. I once read in the paper the comparative unknown statement that Jay Gould was of Hawaiian parentage, but ran away from the island when a boy to find a larger field for his accumulative genius. Afterward I heard Talker repeat this and bet a dollar with a doubting New Yorker that it was so. It was left to a boarder and Talker won. At another time a misprint was responsible for the statement that Tammany hall was organized in 1310, and afterwards I heard Talker warmly advocating his statement to that effect against a torrent of opposition. On still another occasion I saw it stated in the humorous columns of the paper that Grover Cleveland was a direct descendant of Thomas Jefferson, and with all the earnestness of his nature Talker advanced this statement at the first opportunity.

Talker's knowledge extended to a multitude of things not within the scope of a daily newspaper. For instance, I have heard him go into the minute details of home life in Iceland. I have heard him tell marvelous tales of the explorations of Benjamin Franklin in Africa. Franklin was his favorite explorer. There was a delicious versatility about his treasure house of knowledge. He possessed an amazing amount of information in an amazing number of directions. The information he had was, in a great many instances, exclusive, too, I think. I believe he was sole guardian of the fact that Clyde Fitch's comedies, until he confided public as a second-rate actor in one of Clyde Fitch's comedies, until he confided it to a coterie of boarders. This was a specimen of his rare acquisitions.

About practical matters Talker knows a great deal. It is refreshing to see him show the motorman how to run the car when the motor gets disabled. In his accommodating way he volunteered to repair a typewriter that had mixed its fingers in an ingenious manner, for a young lady who was vainly and distressfully trying to set it right. When Talker got through showing her she had to buy a new typewriter, but he had gleaned enough knowledge of the mechanical construction of typewriters in general to write a book on the subject. More than once have I seen him instruct the elevator boy how to run the elevator.

Last summer Talker went to the world's fair for a stay of two weeks. He was of inestimable service to innumerable groups of speculative people who stopped opposite foreign exhibits and wondered what they were or how they worked. We spent half our time waiting for Talker while he explained the various exhibits to the visitors. Hundreds of people learned many valuable things about the fair by his being there, which otherwise they would never have known. He pointed out the golden statue of the republic as made to represent Martha Washington.

In the mining building we came upon a

THE VERSATILE MR. TALKER

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

By R. L. Adamson.

"I do declare, Mr. Talker is such a well informed gentleman!"

This remark bore reference to one of our most highly prized boarders. It issued from the ruby lips of Miss Tinkington in that gushing way that so many of our male boarders have learned to adore, a few days after she came to board with us. She seemed to take a deal of credit to herself for discovering a surface fact. Anybody could perceive that Mr. Talker had a variety of knowledge in a variety of directions. He knew a great deal and he was careful not to conceal it.

The first time I saw Mr. Talker he was sitting on the edge of the bed in his night gown and slippers reading the morning paper. It was about 6:30 o'clock. An hour and a half later I heard him in the dining room, telling the poor, ignorant people about him a few things he knew.

He talked in the loud voice that is the right of the man who knows more than his fellows. It soon became apparent that Mr. Talker was regarding his admiring hearers with fresh information which he had gleaned from the morning paper, although he was particular not to label it. He gave out information with a lavish tongue, and with all the gusto and zest that he would have shown if he had been bestowing his private property upon his hearers. He restated the contents of the paper with a few added flourishes of his own. He reiterated editorial opinions with all the force and emphasis of personal convictions, and handed out local and telegraphic news with the prodigal hand of a man who had collected all of it from private sources of information.

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Young Wives

WHO ARE FOR THE FIRST TIME TO UNDERGO WOMAN'S SEVEREST TRIAL, WE OFFER

"Mothers' Friend"

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its Pain, Horror and Risk to Life of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

"I used two bottles of 'MOTHERS' FRIEND' with MARVELOUS RESULTS, and wish every woman who has to pass through the ordeal of childbirth to know if they use 'MOTHERS' FRIEND' for a few weeks it will rob confinement of pain and suffering and insure safety to life of mother and child.—MRS. SAM HAMILTON, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Book to Mothers mailed free containing voluntary testimonials. Sent by express, charges prepaid on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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FOR MEN: OLIVE SHOE CO'S. SHOES. FOR LADIES: QUEEN & CRESCENT SHOE CO'S.

AT WHOLESALE, IN SOLID SIZES.

COLEMAN, BURDEN & WARTHEN CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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For bargains in all grades Chamber, Parlor and Office furniture during the coming week.

25 Beautiful Silk Tapestry Parlor Suites and fancy pieces.

Just opened—The cheapest and handsomest Upholstery work in the South—\$100, \$150, \$200, \$250 and \$300 Parlor, Chamber and Dressing-room Suites can be bought for

Fifty Cents on the Dollar of Factory Cost!

Oak Suits \$13.50, \$15 and \$20, worth double the price.

500 Spring Beds and Mattresses.

1,000 Odd Chairs at your own price!

P. H. SNOOK & SON.

HARDWARE

We are ready for business and solicit the patronage of hardware buyers, especially those who wish to pay cash, or will pay bills when due.

Country Merchants

Will find it will pay them to call on us.

Job Lot Pocket

Knives Cheap.

WIRE NETTING.

Big stock to arrive in a few days and we will come as near giving it away as any one else.

Bicycles at Your

Own Price.

All "B" models, new and second-hand, will be sold at a low price to make room for new stock. Send for descriptive price list.

Our New Barbers' Catalogue

Will be out shortly. Send us your name and get one.

Don't Forget

That we want your trade and will meet you halfway.

LOWRY HARDWARE COMPANY.

thurs.-fri.-sat.

CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals addressed to the mayor and general council will be received at the office of the city clerk until 3 p. m. Monday, January 15, 1911, for the following work:

1. The reconstruction of all the sidewalks and curbs of the city.

2. The reconstruction of brick and cement sidewalks for terms of one, three and five years.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Specifications can be seen and information in regard to the work obtained at the office of the city engineer.

Bids will be made on basis of work being paid for in cash as heretofore and also on basis of one-fourth cash and balance in one, two and three years and 5 per cent interest.

DAVID G. WYLLIE, Commissioner of Public Works.

dec-23-wed sun

DAVID W. YARBROUGH,

Practical Plumber and Pipe Fitter.

Estimates promptly furnished. Special attention given to job work.

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Who will lend you money on watches, jewelry, diamonds, pistols, clothing, musical instruments or anything of value. All transactions strictly confidential.

HENRY H. SCHAUL

No. 143 Decatur Street.

Machines at a sacrifice.

Whacky, Whacky, Whack!

Written and Arranged by GEORGE WARE.

Moderato.



CHORUS.



Little brother Jackey truant played one day,
And his kind school-master to him thus did say;
"You must have a whacking on your little back."
Little Jackey got it—Whacky, whacky, whack!

Chorus—Tooral, looral, lido! &c.

And the School Board gave her, she can use the cane,
She won't take the trouble to save any pain;
First the cane she'll flourish, then she has a knack
To select a nice place on your little back!

Chorus—Tooral, looral, lido! &c.

And my little sister, she's as good as gold,
Gets her whacky, whacky, though but ten years old;
Vulgar and not funny to select your back—
The nasty way she does it—Whacky, whacky, whack.

Chorus—Tooral, looral, lido! &c.

RECORD REPORTERS.

Methods and Pay of the Men Who Take Notes on the Floors of Congress.

MURPHY IS THE FATHER OF THE CORPS

He Has Been Reporting the Senate Since 1846—The House Has Five Reporters. How They Follow the Debates.

Washington, December 5.—The official reporters of the house and senate have begun to earn their salaries again. Their pay goes right on whether congress is in session or not. They do about six months' work in an average year, and they are considered the most skillful men in their profession and congress pays them well so that it may command their services whenever there is need of them.

The verbatim report of the proceedings of congress is a thing of half a century past. Unhappily, the early reports of the meetings of congress were very little more elaborate than the "journal" of the senate, which Secretary Cox reads from beginning to end in about three minutes each morning.

John J. McElhorne, late chief reporter, house of representatives.

Some of the most notable speeches made in the early years of congress have been lost to history because congress thought that a stenographic report of the proceedings of the two houses was too expensive. It costs the two houses about \$50,000 a year for the stenographic work alone now, but it would be cheap, from a historical view point, at half a million.

The first reporter of the proceedings of congress was a shorthand man, and shorthand was then in its infancy. But there was only one reporter, and he was not expected to write out more than a "sketch" report, as it would be known to the newspapers of today. Thomas Lloyd was the first reporter. He made the report of the proceedings of the house when it met in New York in 1789-91. He had almost a monopoly of the shorthand business. Congress was dependent upon him, and he had matters pretty much his own way—so much so that it was said that he colored his reports in the interest of the federalists. Elbridge Gerry was one of the men who found fault with the reports of the first congress. There was much fault-finding through the first quarter of a century of congressional reporting, and even now a member sometimes takes the floor to make a correction and to state that the reporters have reported his words incorrectly. Usually the fact is that the member said more or less than he wanted to, and seeing his words in the Congressional Record, desires to set himself right with the country and with the house.

James T. Callender was a reporter of debates in 1797. His reports are said to have been colored. David Robertson and Edmund Hogan were congressional reporters at about the same time. Robertson had the distinction of reporting the trial of Aaron Burr. The most valuable reports of the

proceedings of congress in this period are found in the celebrated diary of William Maclay, senator from Pennsylvania. There were several propositions to admit reporters to the floors of the house and senate, but they were not very well received at first. In 1802 Samuel Harrison Smith, the editor of The National Intelligencer, made application to the president of the senate to be permitted to report the proceedings from the floor. The request was granted, and for the first time a reporter was admitted to the floor of the

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DAVID WOLFE BROWN, Senior Reporter House of Representatives.

senate. Before that time reports had been made from the galleries. The subsequent publishers of The National Intelligencer, Giles & Seaton, were the most celebrated of the early reporters. Their paper was the official journal of congress. They were men of substance, and one of them became mayor of the city of Washington.

John Randolph, of Roanoke, was one of the early "kickers," and it is recorded that, in 1807, he protested to the house against the published report of his remarks.

In 1822 there was a proposition before congress to make a contract for a verbatim report of the proceedings, but it was defeated promptly because it was thought that an expenditure of \$30,000 a year would be a waste of public money. William Henry Harrison, when he was a member of the senate, introduced a resolution to permit reporters to have seats on the floor of the senate. His distinguished grandson was equally considerate of reporters. When he was president he always took a stenographer and reporters from the press associations when he traveled, and he gave them every facility for doing their work.

The present chief of the senate reporters, Dennis F. Murphy, began work when he was fourteen years old, and he has been reporting ever since—some forty-five years. He is one of the most rapid and accurate shorthand men in the United States, and the men who assist him have records for swiftness and correctness. When Murphy began work The National Intelligencer was still reporting the proceedings of congress. One of the senate reporters who began work not long after Murphy's debut was John J. McElhorne. He became in 1859 a partner of John C. Rives, who had in the meantime started The Congressional Globe, which was the forerunner of The Congressional Record of today. McElhorne was the chief of the corps of reporters of the house during half a hundred sessions of congress. He was receiving a salary of \$6,000 a year at the time of his death about two years ago. He had four assistants who drew \$5,000 each. After his death no chief reporter was appointed, but the house appropriated salaries for five reporters at \$5,000 each. One of these reporters gets as much salary as a congressman, and earns it quite as thoroughly. On the senate side of the capitol the contract for reporting the proceedings is let to Mr. Murphy, who employs his own assistants. There are five reporters on the senate side, and Mr. Murphy gets \$25,000 a year for his own services and those of his assistants. The assistants are Theodore F. Shuey, E. V. Murphy,

Henry Gensler and Daniel B. Lloyd. The senior reporter of the house is David Wolfe Brown, who is in a sense a pupil of Mr. Murphy, the chief of the senate corps. He is now about fifty-eight years old and was born in Philadelphia. After getting such education as the public schools of that city afforded, along with the rudiments of shorthand writing, he began life as a clerk in the office of the prothonotary of the supreme court, but, inspired by the success of Mr. Murphy, whom he knew, or at least knew of, he pressed on in his shorthand studies and practice, and finally secured service in the senate as one of Mr. Murphy's assistants. He served through two sessions in the senate and then resigned. He began his service in the house in 1884. His associates there are John H. White, Andrew Devine, A. C. Welch, Fred Ireland and John J. Cameron.

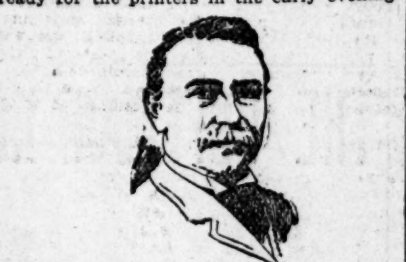
The system of reporting the proceedings is as nearly perfect as it can be. Small errors are unavoidable. Frequently two or three men are speaking at one time, and it would take two or three men to report with absolute accuracy what each of them is saying. Only one of the reporters stays on the floor of the house at a time. As nearly as possible he follows the speakers about and takes his notes under their noses. But during an exciting debate, while he is reporting the words of a man on one side of the house, a man on the other side may make a protest which is not audible even at the speaker's desk. Sometimes, by a lucky chance, there is another reporter near the second speaker, but



D. F. MURPHY, Chief Reporter United States Senate.

often the reporter must rely on hearsay for the interjected words. The congressional reporter begins his work at the hour when the house convenes—usually at noon. When the speaker's gavel falls, one of the reporters, whose duty it is to handle the first "take" of the proceedings, begins to write down stenographic notes of the chaplain's prayer, notes the reading of the journal and puts down verbatim the remarks of any member who may rise to make a correction in it. When the session has continued for about eight minutes another reporter takes a seat beside him at the desk just below the speaker's rostrum. As the hands of the watch which lies on the desk in front of the first reporter point to ten minutes past 12 o'clock, the first reporter stops taking notes. The second reporter takes up the thread of the report at the exact point where the first reporter dropped it. He, too, remains

at his desk for ten minutes. Then a third reporter relieves him, and so on. Thus each reporter takes notes for only ten minutes in every fifty minutes of the day. It does not follow, though, that he is idle for forty minutes. As soon as he leaves his desk he goes down stairs and redicates his work to another stenographer or to the phonograph. He has no time to transcribe his notes before he will be needed on the floor of the house again and the copy must be ready for the printers in the early evening



JOHN H. WHITE, Reporter House of Representatives.

If the report is to be printed in The Congressional Record that night. If a system of stenography could be devised which would be so simple and so clear that every man will set at the reporters' desks the work of the congressional reporters would be much simplified. Dennis Murphy has a brother in the stenographic corps of the senate who can read the elder Murphy's notes in an emergency, but his case is exceptional. It is altogether possible, though, that the stenographer will be set aside at some time in the near future. Already conventions have been reported with the aid of the phonograph, and when the sensitiveness of the receiver of that instrument is so increased that it will record a whisper distinctly, probably a corps of men will set at the reporters' desks whispering the speeches into the mouths of the phonographs as the debates proceed. At present the phonograph is used in the reporters' rooms on both sides of the capitol to take the notes of the reporters, which are afterward transcribed from the cylinders by expert typewriter operators. Sooner or later some of these young men that they can write with accuracy at the same rate of speed at which the reporter talked into the receiver.

When a set speech is made the official reporter usually sets at the desk of a member just in front of the speaker. In this way he catches easily all that is said. This work is comparatively simple, although there are men in congress who talk at the rate of 200 or even 225 words a minute. But the difficult part of the reporter's work is in catching a running debate. They do not sit at their desks to do this. They stand in the aisles and bob about, running from one man to another, trying to catch every word that is said and to get each in its place. It means a great deal to a member whether his words are correctly or incorrectly reported, and the member votes the appropriation which gives the reporter his salary.

It is not absolutely correct to speak of the report in The Congressional Record as verbatim. The official reporters take certain liberties with the language of members and senators. When a member begins a sentence in the first person and finishes it in the third, for example, the official reporter will change the meaning, will give it a more elegant finish. The congressman is sometimes surprised to find on reading The Congressional Record in the morning that a cleverly-worded speech he made. For this he has to thank the official reporter.

The routine of reporting the proceedings of the senate differs a little from the rou-

tine in the house. The senate, which prides itself on being a "deliberate body," is a little more regular in its conduct of business. It is not often that it gets into a heated debate or that there are interruptions and a cross-fire of abuse. But there are some rapid-delivery speakers in the senate who keep the reporters' pencils flying. Senator Blackburn is a rapid speaker, and so is Senator Hawley, of Connecticut. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, speaks in a low voice, but his desk is near the reporters' tables, and he speaks with such precision that it is comparatively easy to follow him. John Sherman is a deliberate speaker, and he speaks very distinctly. Senator Gorman never raises his voice or speaks rapidly. Whatever may be the excitement he under which he is laboring he addresses the senate always with the same even flow of language. Senator Cockrell, on the contrary, is a very excitable speaker. He paws the air and shouts. But his articulation is distinct. Senator Coke has a big, snuff voice, and yet he slips in a very funny way, so his speaking is not always distinct. Added to this is the peculiarity that he tries to wipe the floor with his head when he becomes excited, and then his head wags from side to side, and it is with great difficulty that hearers can distinguish one word from another.

Senator Wolcott is a very rapid speaker. He learns his speeches at home and delivers them with great artistic effect. But he delivers them so rapidly that the reporters have some difficulty in following him. Senator Vest rolls his words out at a rapid rate and in a high-pitched voice which penetrates. Senator Stewart speaks at a pre-

ty good rate unless he has been talking for an hour or two. He usually starts at 175 words in a minute and tapers off to 125. The reporters prefer Senator Stewart when he is tired. Senator Call, of Florida, speaks in a tiresome monotone and very slowly. He also speaks for a long time on trivial subjects. This earned for him the reputation of being "more tiresome than the call of the house." Senator Allison speaks very slowly and articulates very distinctly.

On the house side, Mr. Reed, though he gives you the impression from his inevitable drawl that he is speaking deliberately, rolls out his sentences at record-breaking speed. Cannon, of Illinois, is a rapid extemporaneous speaker, but he has a low voice which is difficult to follow. Holman has a thin, disagreeable voice, and he mouths his words a good deal, but the reporters understand him. John Allen, of Mississippi, tells funny stories to the house at a speed which tests the reporters' endurance. McMillin, of Tennessee, hurries to his climax and talks as though he had his thoughts and his words under perfect control. Bryan, of Nebraska, is a rapid speaker. So is Dalseg, of Pennsylvania.

Although the official reporters have only five hours' work a day at the beginning of a session, the limit is likely to be increased on short notice to eight and ten hours, and sometimes the house remains in session day and night. To undergo the nervous strain of reporting congressional debates for thirty-six or forty-eight hours is a stretch even once in a session is worth \$5,000 a year.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Scruffy, whether hereditary or acquired, is expelled from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

WORK ON THE SWAMP.

Work of Draining the Okefenokee Is Going Right Ahead.

Waycross, Ga., January 5.—(Special.)—Howell C. Jackson, of Atlanta, who is a brother of Captain Henry Jackson, the president of the Suwanee Canal Company, is again in charge of the construction of the Suwanee canal. Mr. Jackson has had charge of the work from its beginning and he hopes to complete it some time this year. His headquarters are at "Camp Cornelia," which was named in honor of Captain Jackson's daughter, Miss Cornelia. The camp is about ten miles west of Folkston. Mr. Jackson's office and the house occupied by him as a dwelling are comfortably arranged.

The hands employed by the company occupy very comfortable shanties in the "quarters." The camp is in the western part of the Okefenokee swamp. The canal begins near the camp and extends several miles toward the St. Mary's river. When completed it will reach the river at the nearest point, and this will partially drain the swamp. In order to thoroughly drain the swamp it will probably be necessary to construct small tributary canals through the different parts of the swamp. The total cost of the construction of the main canal cannot easily be approximated.

Mr. Jackson has the best facilities for accomplishing his work with dispatch. The company will, upon the completion of the work, establish several large sawmill plants on the St. Mary's river. A large force of hands will be employed in getting out the timber. The timber will be dragged to the canal by means of huge chains, drawn by steam power. The work is one of the most significant undertakings in the history of southern Georgia. If the plan is successful it will benefit this whole section.

CATARH TWENTY YEARS. Three Hundred Dollars Spent for Treatment in Va.

Cured at Last by Dr. Hartman's Free Course of Treatment.

This is what Dr. Hartman's free course of treatment did for me: I was sick for eighteen or twenty years, and did not know what was the matter with me. I had a rolling in the stomach, and often would get pains in it; had no appetite, a restless sleep, and palpitation of the heart. I was nervous, and after eating, my stomach would bloat; I had pains in my stomach. I expectorated a gray, sticky mucus from the throat. Every time I took cold my throat got tight and I would have fever. I had catarrh in my head, and it commenced to affect my eyes. My nose was stopped up, and every morning I had coughing spells. I consulted several physicians, one of whom said I had catarrh of the bowels. I had to pay him \$50 for his services, but at the end of six months I was no better. He doctored me for my blood. Another physician said I had dyspepsia.

I kept on doctoring until I spent \$300, and was not any better, but kept gradually growing worse until I was confined to the bed. Another physician was then called to treat me, who said I had catarrh of the bowels. I became constipated and took medicine all the time, but it did me no good. I wrote to Dr. Hartman for his advice. I soon got some Pe-r-u-na and took it three times a day before each meal, in tablespoonful doses. I also took Man-a-lin to regulate my bowels, which entirely cured my constipation. The Pe-r-u-na cured the catarrh in my head and my eyes were better. I don't have any more dizzy spells, my head feels clear, I can breathe through my nose, and my throat is cured. My voice is clear, and I do not have the rolling in my stomach. My appetite is good, and I sleep well. I can eat almost anything now. My nerves are much stronger. When I began taking Pe-r-u-na I weighed 131 pounds, but now I weigh 135. I wish I could tell every one about Pe-r-u-na, so that thousands more would be cured.

OTTO F. LOSENSKY, 41 West St., Newark, N. J.

Free Medical Books. On catarrh, la grippe, coughs, colds and consumption will be sent, prepaid, for a short time to any address by The Pe-r-u-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio.

Palmetto, Ga., September 24, 1881.—I certify that on the 17th of September I commenced giving my child, twenty months old, Smith's Worm Oil. He has followed it for 23 worms 4 1/2 inches long were expelled from him. S. W. LONG.

A STUDY IN FACE-LOGY.





HAIR ORNAMENTS.
Jewelry, Cut Glass and Silverware. What-
ever work the French do best, or the Eng-
lish, the Viennese, or the foremost American
artists, here it is—in delightful profusion.
J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
Jewelry,
47 Whitehall.

hi
there!!

Don't be in a hurry—read this. The dis-
tillery bottling—genuine—“o. o. p.”—old
oscar pepper—kentucky's finest whisky—is
put up in square bottles, with large “o. o. p.”
printed in red on face of white label—
white caps, embossed in red—“o. o. p.”—
now be careful—don't be deceived.

bluthenthal & bickart,
“b. & b.”

marietta & forsyth.
whiskies, whiskies, whiskies.
“four acres whisky.”
“canadian club.”
“cleveland club,” dollar a quart.

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Call and see what we
can do before you pur-
chase elsewhere. We are
a home institution and by
patronizing us you will be
indirectly helping your-
selves. May Mantel Co.,
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Ulcers and Sores.
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Austell, Ga.
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SARGE PLUNKETT.

The Old Man Mourns for the Wicked-
ness of Chicago.

LET US ALL PRAY FOR THE GREAT CITY

Brown's Pretty Little Story of the Saving
of a Son by a Widowed
Mother.

Written for The Constitution.

Christmas is over, the weather is fine and
the farmers are beginning to stir the ground
for the next crop. The negro is getting
clear ahead of the farmer in political im-
portance, and the heathen Chinese is gain-
ing ground mightily fast. The farmer knows
his importance and he feels the slights, but
it is next to impossible to get them to profit
by the knowledge of their importance or to
resent their slights by united effort. As in
politics, so it is in the matter of ditching
their crops. They pay but little attention to
each other in this and so lose benefits
rightly their own. They were to plant in-
telligently and act in concert. Right now
one neighbor is nosing round to see if he
can't slip in a big cotton crop unbeknowing
to the other neighbor, while all of them
know and preach the doctrine of “less
acreage.” Let ‘em rip; I don't care, for
next fall I will have a good time laughing
when they are cursing the low prices.

Anyhow, we of the south should be thank-
ful. I feel that we should when I read of
the great distress in Chicago. But I am not
surprised at anything that happens to Chi-
cago. I have been there and a more un-
godly place was never upon this earth. It
was in this great city that I felt more than
ever before in my life like exclaiming: “God
bless old Georgia! God bless the south!”
The immorality one sees there is enough
to inspire the sentiment above. It is a city
of foreigners. No America there. Every-
where and everything smacks of the for-
eigner. I would not give one day of heavy
greeting that is present always in Georgia
for all the sociability that a lifetime would
bring from these immoral, cold, business-
men foreign-aided people of Chicago. The
wonder to me is that the Lord does not
smite the whole state of Illinois, much less
Chicago, for the sins of this great city. I
have talked to men from London and they
tell me that Chicago has more sin in one
day than London in a year. And it is
licensed immorality. A wicked city it is,
but I am sorry for the women and little
children who are suffering there, and I
am sorry for any who may scorn the idea
of the Lord punishing for such immorality
as is to be met with in Chicago. I have
heard that man's extremity was God's
opportunity. I hope that Chicago will be bet-
tered morally by her trouble. I told Brown
this morning that I felt like calling upon all
the world to pray for Chicago, but I know
that I would be laughed at if I did. Any-
how my remarks to Brown caused him to
remember a little story which I had for-
gotten, and Brown wants me to give it here
as an evidence of there being yet some
efficacy in prayer.

Brown's little story dates from Wedowee,
Randolph county, Ala. Wedowee, from
an Indian village, came to be the county
seat of Randolph when the county was or-
ganized. The little town does not stand
now where it was first intended that it
should stand, and where it was first lo-
cated. At first the town was on the banks
of Wedowee creek, and there the Smiths,
the Hedlins and others started on the road
to eminence. Beneath the shelter of a bush-
arbor, which was then the courthouse, these
men clashed their legal swords and made
the wild woods resound. As an adjunct to
this busharbor court was the county's
first jail—a poplar log. The jail was simply
a big poplar log lying upon the banks of
Wedowee creek. The prisoner was thrust
into the hollow of this great log and a slid-
ing door at the end shut him in.

There had been a bloody murder commit-
ted on the Tallapoosa river, one of the riv-
ers of the county. A coroner's inquest
placed the crime upon a young man who
had always borne a good character and who
was the only support of a widowed mother.
He was convicted by circumstantial evi-
dence and the day was set for the hanging.
The young man was innocent. He knew
it and his mother knew it, and
subsequent events proved it. But for a
time the people were much stirred up
and clamored for his execution, and so it
was he had resigned himself to meet death
as coolly as possible.

The night before the hanging was to
take place on Friday was a terrible night
for that poor mother. All night she had
walked the floor of her little cabin, wring-
ing her hands and shuddering at the
thought of the rope pressing her dear boy's
throat. The rumble of wagons and the
trud of horses could already be heard upon
the road as the citizens were making their
way to Wedowee creek to be at the hang-
ing.

The mother gave way to despair as she
heard these reminders. Tears rushed from
her eyes and with hands clasped she fell
beside the bed in the darkened room and
there poured out her soul in sorrowful pray-
er to God.
“Oh, Lord,” was her cry, “have mercy
upon my poor, poor boy!”

The walls of the poor mother attracted
the passers-by, they dropped a tear, some
of them, but shook their heads and mut-
tered: “No hope, he must pay the penalty,”
and went on their way to be at the hang-
ing.

“Oh, Lord, have mercy!” was the wall
of the mother, there all alone in the dark-
ness.
“Oh, Lord, have mercy and save my
boy!” and away from the south there came
the sound of distant thunder.

“Oh, Lord, save my boy!” and the thun-
der roared and the lightning flashed.
“Oh, Lord, have mercy and save my in-
nocent boy!” and a storm broke upon the
little cabin and drowned out the walls of
the mother.

As I have said, the jail was a big poplar
log, which lay upon the banks
of Wedowee creek. It was here this son was
confined with the extra precaution of hav-
ing a guard to watch. The terrible storm
had raised the water till the creek had
burst its banks, the guard had to flee for
his life and the log jail was swept away
toward the Tallapoosa river.

The storm was over and streaks of day
were beginning to show in the east when
gentle raps at the cabin door called the
mother from her place of kneeling beside
the little bed. At the door she met her
boy. He had made his escape from the
busharbor log and stood before his mother
in seeming answer of her appeal to the
Lord.
Before the joyful meeting of mother and
son had subsided the sheriff with a great
crowd was at the cabin to tell the news—
to tell of the dying confessions of a bad
man of the county who had been killed in
the storm by a falling tree. This bad
man had confessed to the crime for which
the widow's son came near being hanged.
Brown says he was saved by prayer—
his mother's prayer—but I have always said
he was saved by a flood. Anyhow, there
is no harm in trying to let us all pray for
Chicago.



\$25 IN GOLD
TO BE ABSOLUTELY GIVEN AWAY BY
McKELDIN & CARLTON,

LEADERS IN
SHOES AND SLIPPERS!

23 WHITEHALL STREET. 45 PEACHTREE STREET.
HOW IT WILL BE DONE.

We have had made for us a number of keys, one of which will unlock the burglar-
proof money box which is now on exhibition at our shoe store, 23 Whitehall Street.
We have placed in this box \$25.00 in gold, and on and after February 1, 1894, each hold-
er of one of these keys will be entitled to try to unlock the box. The person whose key
opens the box will be given the contents, absolutely free.

HOW TO GET A KEY.
With every purchase of Shoes or Hats at either of our stores we give one key gra-
tuitously. There is but one key that will unlock the box. You may get it.
No key will be honored unless attached to the original tag. All keys must be left in
our store after trying them.

It will be impossible for us to know who has the lucky key until it is tried.
We want it distinctly understood that OUR PRICES are lower than any house in
Atlanta. Come and see.

McKELDIN & CARLTON, TWO STORES, 23 Whitehall street, 45 Peachtree street.

NHEUSER-BUSCH WINS.
THE
The Famous St. Louis Brewery

Awarded the Prize at the World's Fair

Special Dispatch to The Globe-Democrat.
WORLD'S FAIR, Chicago, Ill., October 26.—No award has ever been made so gratify-
ing to St. Louis people and so justly merited as the one given today by the Columbian jury
of the world's fair, consisting of connoisseurs and chemists of the highest rank, to the
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association. By methods of unrivaled business enterprise, and
by using the best material produced in America and Europe, excluding corn and other ad-
ditives or surrogates, the different kinds of Anheuser-Busch beer have become the fa-
vorites with the American people, and have now conquered the highest award in every
particular, which had to be considered by the Columbian jury. The high character of the
award given today by the jurors will be better understood when it is known that the differ-
ent beers exhibited by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association had to compete with hun-
dreds of the most excellent displays of other brewers. The fact that no other concern has
received so many points for the various ex cellent qualities of good beer confirms anew
the firm's reputation as the leader of all American beers.

PORTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR COMPANY, Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

The Best Shoes for
the Least Money.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE GENUINE
WELT.

Squeakless, Bottom Waterproof, Best Shoe sold at the price.
\$5, \$4 and \$3.50 Dress Shoe.
Equal custom work, costing from \$5 to \$8.
\$3.50 Police Shoe, 3 Soles.
Best Walking Shoe ever made.
\$2.50, and \$2 Shoes,
Unequaled at the price.
Boys \$2 & \$1.75 School Shoes
are the best for service.

LADIES'
\$3, \$2.50 \$2, \$1.75
Best Dongola, Stylish, Perfect
Fitting and Serviceable. Best
in the world. All Styles.
Insist upon having W. L.
Douglas Shoes. Name
and price stamped on
bottom, Brockton
Mass.

THIS IS THE BEST \$3. SHOE IN THE WORLD.
ALL THE LATEST
STYLES.

C. C. RODGERS, 151 Decatur Street.
THE GOODMAN COMPANY, Marietta Street.
W. B. SMITH, 28 Decatur Street.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE BOUQUET CIGAR

This Cigar has the
Largest Sale of any
Domestic Cigar
Made. 15,000,000
sold annually.

Hoffman House
BOUQUET
CIGAR

No dealer should
be without this
brand.
All sizes and
shapes carried in
stock.
Give them a
trial.

L. MEYER & CO., 1 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.,
DISTRIBUTING AGENTS.

THE McNEAL
PAINT AND GLASS CO.

GOING TO
Whitehall
Street,
Atlanta, Ga

Manufacturers and Dealers
in Painters' Supplies.

OPEN 'TILL MAY
HOTEL
CORDOVA,
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

Dressing Gowns,
Smoking Jackets,
NECKWEAR, KID GLOVES, SILK HAND-
KERCHIEFS, SILK SUSPENDERS,
SILK UMBRELLAS, WALKING
CANES, ETC., ETC.

Everything handsome—everything stylish
—everything cheaper than the same grades
elsewhere.

A. O. M. GAY & SON,
13 Whitehall Street.

AUCTION
AUCTION—At T. A. Shelton's new stables,
corner Mitchell and Madison streets, formerly
Thompson street. Just received several
carloads of Kentucky and Tennessee
horses to be sold at auction Monday 10
a. m. Also two loads well-broken Texas
horses and two loads fine mules just re-
ceived.
T. A. Shelton.

American Plan \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day. European Plan \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day.

HOTEL
ARAGON,
ATLANTA,
GA.

FINEST AND BEST MANAGED HOTEL IN THE SOUTH.
Applications will be received for a limited number of permanent guests at special rates.
Oct 20—3m ton col

Wedding Presents!

We will do our best to please
you in selecting a Wedding
Present. We have the hand-
somest goods in the city for
such purposes.

Maier & Berkele,

31 AND 93 WHITEHALL STREET.

Mill, Railroad, Machine Shop
—AND—
Mining Supplies.
Metal and Woodworking
MACHINERY.

Corrugated, V Crimped
and Standing Seam Roof-
ing.

The Brown & King
Supply Company.

Leather and Rubber
Belting, Hose,
Packing, Etc.

Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and
Brass Goods. Pipe cut to Spec-
ifications. Asbestos Pipe Cover-
ing and Cement.

47 and 49 S. BROAD STREET.

COAL \$1.50!

and up. Send in your order and try us and be convinced that we sell the best and
most elegant coal to be had, or have your money refunded if this statement is not
true.

PHONE No. 203. **SCIPLE SONS.**

BUY
ANTHRACITE,
MONTEVALLO,
JELLICO,
SPLINT,
FROM
R. O. CAMPBELL,
Yards—Magnolia Street and E. T. Ya., and Ga. Railroad. Telephone 354.
Office—3 Edgewood Avenue, corner Peachtree. Telephone 1023.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

GEO. P. HOWARD
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
JELLICO COAL,
Best Alabama Coal.

Coal at yard handled entirely in bins. No possible chance to mix with
dirty. Best arranged yard in the
south. See it. Yard 353 Decatur street, corner Grant. Telephone 114. Office 43 Edge-
wood Avenue, opposite Equitable building. Telephone 1070. oct-27—2m

M. G. WHITLOCK & CO.,
256 MARIETTA STREET,
OFFER MINGO, JELLICO, ALABAMA AND ANTHRACITE
COAL

Prompt delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders kindly so-
licited. Phone 1415. de c10'1m

R. F. MADDOX, J. W. RUCKER, W. L. PEEL, H. C. BAGLEY, G. A. NICHOLSON.
President. Vice Presidents. Cashier. Assistant Cashier.

Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.,
Capital, \$160,000. Charter Liability, \$320,000

Transact a general banking business; on proved paper discounted, and loans made on
collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties changing or opening new
accounts; issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, as follows: 4
per cent if left 90 days; 5 per cent if left six months.

H. L. Atwater, President. A. J. Orme, Vice President. Wm. C. Hale, Secretary and Gen. Man.
SOUTHERN MUTUAL BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION
21 NORTH PRYOR, Corner Decatur, ATLANTA, GA.

Capital Stock, \$300,000.00. Assets January 1, 1891, \$1,025,500.81
LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE.

Our installment stock is a profitable and safe investment.
We issue a 7 per cent guaranteed certificate, provided money is left one year.
Our paid in capital and profits are larger than any bank in the city.

24 PA

VOL. XX

The

Swiss Emb

January brings the

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Variety—enough to

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Prices—extremely low

Only by expert select

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THE

KEELY COMPANY

The New Crop Embroideries

Swiss Embroideries.

January brings the new Edgings and Insertings. They are now ready in most unusual variety at the usual counters. Possibly there is one store in another southern city that can equal the variety of Swiss Embroideries shown here this season, but only one we think we know. Neither you nor we would be satisfied with anything short of the greatest stock of the best Embroideries. Our duty to bring them. The duty is done.

Variety—enough to bewilder. Designs—delicate, dainty, novel. Sets—Inserting and all widths to match. Margins—extra wide. Prices—extremely low for novelties. Only by expert selections in Switzerland and direct importation can we command the styles and the prices to lead, as we do, a variety, beauty, cheapness.

See Our

Swiss Edgings and Insertings,
Mull Edgings and Insertings.

Also the

Cambric Edgings and Insertings,
Nainsook Edgings and Insertings.

The daintiest and most exquisite patterns ever brought from St. Gall to this country. Might as well attempt to perfume the violet as to enhance the grace of these Embroideries by descriptions. See them at once.

Everything in White Goods.

Irish Dimities, Organdies, Long Cloths, French Silk Mulls, Checked Nainsooks, Piques, Tickings, Soft-finished Cambrics, Persian Lawns, Dotted Swiss Lawns, and many other effective dry stuffs for Spring and Summer wear.

Swivel Silks and Silk Gingham.

Special and exclusive Parisian conceptions. They will be very popular this season. A complete line just in, embracing all the new colors of Fashion.

38 inches wide, worth \$1; our price 63c.

The Last Spasm.

Nearly all our Cloaks are gone. Only a few of the low-price grades remain. The bulk of the present stock is composed of Garments—handsome Jackets worth

Fifteen Dollars,
Eighteen Dollars,

Twenty Dollars,
Thirty Dollars.

During this week—just to close 'em out and be over with the agony—we'll let you take your choice at

\$13.75.

It's one of the bargains that can't be duplicated elsewhere in this or any other Southern city.

KEELY COMPANY

1894.

1894.

BICYCLES.

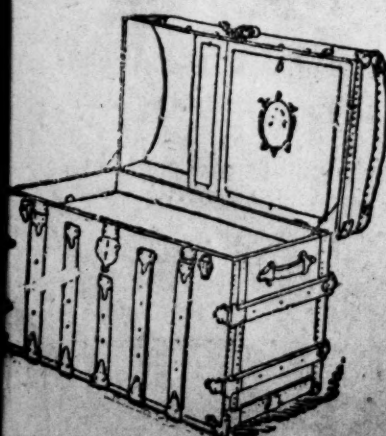
WE ARE SURELY IN IT WITH

Columbias at \$125.00.
Rambler at 125.00.
Crescents at 75.00.
And Boys' Wheels from \$15 up.

Don't throw your money away buying wheels which are EXPERIMENTS.

Buy our standard machines, all of which are guaranteed and no mistake.

THE NUNNALLY COMPANY.



DO YOU NEED A TRUNK
—OR—
A VALISE?

They must go; you need one. Fearful cut in Trunks and Valises. The bottom has dropped out. Bridal Trunks, worth \$15, now at \$9. Leather Saratoga, worth \$12, now at \$7. Zinc Trunks, worth \$6, now at \$3. Sole leather Valise, worth \$5, now at \$3. Good leather Valise, worth \$3.75, now at \$2. Leather Club Bags, worth \$2.75, now at \$1.50.

BE QUICK! BE QUICK! BE QUICK!
Now is your time for bargains.

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN,
92 WHITEHALL STREET.

CHARLESTON, S. C. JANUARY 9, 1894.

BAGGING SALE

FOR ACCOUNT OF UNDERWRITERS
AND ALL CONCERNED.

5,500 ROLLS BAGGING, MORE OR LESS.

THE BULK OF WHICH IS ONLY
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

BY TRISTRAM T. HYDE, AUCTIONEER.

Will be sold in lots Tuesday, January 9,
1894, 11 a. m., at premises Charleston Bag-

ging Manufacturing Company, John street,
Charleston, S. C.

Terms—Cash. Bagging to be removed im-

mediately after the sale.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR,

REAL ESTATE,

14 Wall Street,

Kimball House.

I have for rent two splendid

stores on Whitehall street, admir-

ably adapted to any retail business.

I have a good store room on

North Broad street near Marietta.

I have a few office rooms in the

Kiser building.

I have houses in all parts of the

city for rent.

Call and examine my list.

G. W. ADAIR.

OPERA HOUSE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11TH.

Engagement of the Famous Romantic Actor

JAMES H. WALLICK

In His Latest and Greatest Success,

"The Blue Grass King."

A romance of old Kentucky during the time

of Morgan's Famous Raid.

Palmer, Charger, Texas and Pete.

Mr. Wallick's famous horses will appear

during the performance.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Sam'l W. Goode, Attorney
J. A. Reynolds, Albert L. Beck.

GOODE, BECK & CO.'S

REAL ESTATE OFFERS

\$4,000 FOR 6 acres at Griffin, Ga., on rail-

road, near depot, with 1 room and 12

2-room houses, all renting for \$50 per

month; \$1,000 cash, balance to suit, at

8 per cent. interest.

SPECIAL OFFER ONE WEEK.—\$1,250 for

a 1-room Wheat street house, which will

rent for \$15 per month.

E. FAIR STREET property, renting for

\$5 per month; about one acre of ground,

five houses, \$5,000.

PEACHTREE LOTS cheap and choice on

easy payments.

NORTH AVENUE HOME, 6 rooms, neat

and nice, on corner lot, 12x150 feet; less

than one block from Peachtree car line;

high, level and sunny, \$10,000. This will

make two nice lots for homes; one block

from homes of Messrs. Sam Innan, F.

E. Block, J. M. High and other promi-

nent citizens.

SMITH STREET 6-room and 4-room cot-

tages on a lot 5x235 feet, renting for

\$35 per month, at a low price if taken

quickly.

JACKSON STREET LOT, 50x150 feet, with

alley, near Highland avenue, east front;

choice neighborhood; must sell quickly;

\$3,000.

HIGHLAND AVENUE, through to Adams

street, lot 110 feet front on each street,

between Jackson street and Boulevard;

convenient to two car lines and on one;

only \$9,000.

BOULEVARD HOUSE, complete, 10 rooms,

2 stories, modern conveniences, large

framed barn and stable; lot 6x230 feet,

on car line, paved walks and street,

\$10,000.

CHOICE LITTLE IMPROVED FARMS at

Charleston, on Georgia railroad, accessi-

ble to and from Atlanta by accommoda-

tion trains, at low prices and suit those

wishing suburban farm homes.

EIGHT ACRES, 2 1/2 miles from Kimball

house, 6-room cottage, good barn, beau-

tiful grove, fine spring, 200 yards from

car line; enhancing in value; widow

alone, sells at sacrifice because

she is alone; only \$5,000.

240 ACRES ON E. R. Y. & G. R. R., 7

miles this side of Rome, Ga., 2 1/2 miles

from Shannon Station, 90 acres creek

bottom, 20 acres creek meadow land, 60

acres upland in cultivation; good 7-room

dwelling in good condition; 2 good ten-

ant houses; bearing orchard of early

fruit; a good farm in good condition for

only \$14,000.

TWO ACRES with 3-room cottage, long

front on main road; one-quarter of a

mile from Agnes Scott school, \$1,000.

GOODE, BECK & CO.

Corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets.

Union Square

is the loveliest and most desirable of all

Atlanta's many suburbs, the ideal place of

home-seekers; the place where your invest-

ment will rapidly increase in value. It is

situated directly east of the city on the

north side of the Georgia rail-

road, only a short distance beyond

the city limits. It is a ride of only a few

minutes from the center of the city by the

DECATUR OR EAST LAKE ELECTRIC LINE

Running through the property are beauti-

ful avenues and wide streets, well shaded.

It is here at Union Square that you find

the most beautiful shade trees, not to be found

in any other suburb. There are no small

lots. Every lot has plenty of room for a

servant's house, stables and large garden.

Residents of Union Square have the ad-

vantages of stores, markets, postoffice,

churches, schools and free delivery of all

daily papers. If you have not seen the

property and desire an ideal suburban home,

where you will have all the conveniences

of the city without its heavy expenses, go

out and see Union Square. Call at the office

of the

UNION SQUARE LAND COMPANY,

40 Marietta St.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents,
No. 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball
House Entrance.

ARE YOU PAYING RENT?—Look at this:

North side, new and modern 7-room house,

with gas, water and all conveniences, on

large lot, running through from street to

street. Only half block from electric cars

and in a section that is being built up

more rapidly and with a better class of

houses than any other part of the city.

Now listen: We will sell part of this as

follows: Price, \$20,000. Five-year mortgage

\$2,000, balance only \$18,000 cash, balance \$30

a month without interest. Let us show

you this. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH SIDE—Go look at the new 8-room

house, corner Georgia avenue and Pulliam

street. No better built nor nicer finished

house anywhere; every possible conveni-

ence; paved street, electric cars at door

and two other lines just one block away on

each side. The most desirable property in

the city at the price and on such remark-

ably easy terms, viz: \$6,120; \$500 cash,

assume \$2,500 5-year mortgage and \$30 a

month for fifty months. W. M. Scott & Co.

RAILROAD MAN—Will sell you a choice

8-room house, desirable location on 2nd

street, one block from Marietta street,

near School of Technology, sidewalk

down, for \$1,000; \$100 cash and \$16.66 a

month. W. M. Scott & Co.

HIGHLAND AVENUE—Good 4-room

house, lot 5x125, all improvements down,

electric cars in front; \$2,000 on monthly

payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

RENTING PROPERTY—Near in, 14-room

house, rented for \$24 per month, room

on lot for another house; splendid renting

location, \$2,700. W. M. Scott & Co.

THE FAIR

A NEW STORE!

At last, we have done what we have planned this long time. We have moved our Crockery Department down stairs on main floor. You are invited to see the New stock.

A New China Store

NOW OPEN DOWN STAIRS.

To make more room for our China, we are going out of the dress goods and gents' furnishings business. We shall place on sale tomorrow the following goods, to get rid of them. We want the store space for Chinaware:

Men's heavy merino Drawers at 50c were \$1.
Men's fine laundered linen Shirts at 48c, were \$1.
Men's linen 4-ply Collars 5c, were 20c.
One lot of Suspenders at 10c, were 25c.
Men's Half Hose, good, four pairs for 25c.
Men's unlaundered linen Shirts 25c, were 50c.
Fine wool Shawls at \$1, were \$1.48.
Heavy cotton Shawls at 75c, were \$1.
Heavy Underwear for ladies at 75c a suit, was \$1.
Children's Underwear, first class, at 25c.
Warm Skirts at 38c, worth 75c.
Any Blanket or Comfort in our store at one-third off. Think of it—66c for \$1 worth of blanket!

Silk crepe de chine Baby Caps at 50c were \$1.
Knit Sacques for babies at 25c.
Chenille Covers for tables and pianos at one-fourth off.
All this week Skirt Linings at 4c a yard.
All our fine \$1 Dress Good at 50c a yard.
All our best 50c Dress Goods at 35c a yard.
Fine Cloaks for infants at \$1.48 and up.
Children's Cloaks reduced to \$1.
Ladies' Aprons at 15c, were 25c.
All our large 25c Towels at 18c.
Ladies' fine Kid Gloves at 75c, worth \$1.
Men's Kid Gloves at \$1, were \$1.50.
New Embroidery at 5c a yard.
New Laces at 5c a yard.
Fine Gingham for aprons at 5c a yard.

OUR DRY GOODS MUST GO!

THE FAIR RECEIVER'S SALE

—OF—

FINE SHOES.

H. A. Snelling's entire Shoe stock ordered by the court to be closed out at once for whatever it will bring. Never was such an opportunity to buy new, clean, stylish Shoes at about 50c on the dollar.

Come early and get greatest bargains on earth. Terms spot cash. No goods sent on approval.

JOS. F. GATINS
RECEIVER FOR H. A. SNELLING
82 WHITEHALL ST.

The Voice of the Cotton States and the Great Exposition

ALL THE SOUTH

Joins with Atlanta in Her Great Exposition Enterprise.

TELEGRAMS FROM OTHER STATES

Showing That Hearty Co-Operation and Aid Can Be Relied Upon.

THE GREAT GOOD THAT WILL COME

Is Recognized on All Sides—Interesting Interviews with Men Prominent in the Affairs of Other Cities of the South.

The voice of the south is for the exposition.

From every state and from every principal city of the cotton states comes the same report. That is that great interest is being felt by the officials and by the people in the exposition which Atlanta will hold and with the great benefits which such an exposition will be to the entire south are everywhere fully realized.

It is gratifying news and valuable news. For, though there never has been a doubt in the minds of the projectors of the enterprise that the whole south would be at the back of Atlanta in this great movement, still it is gratifying to know that the exposition movement has already made itself manifest from Virginia to Texas and that every one in the cotton states will give Atlanta hearty aid and co-operation.

The telegrams from The Constitution's correspondents in the different states of the south, printed below, reflect unquestionably the sentiment of the people. It is a notable fact about these interviews that the business men of the south realize and emphasize the great benefit which the exposition will be to the entire south. With this sentiment back of the enterprise there can be no doubt of its glorious success.

The telegrams speak for themselves and will prove interesting reading to every person in Atlanta.

TEXAS IS ENTHUSIASTIC.

The Texans See Great Benefit in It for the Entire South.

Houston, Tex., January 6.—(Special.)—It is no exaggeration to say that every Texan is interested in the movement in Atlanta for an exposition to cover the cotton states and Mexico and other countries of the subtropics. We, in Texas, are especially interested in the Mexican feature of the exposition, for we know probably better than anybody else in the south that the benefits which are bound to come from such an enterprise in the building up of closer commercial relations between the two countries. The Constitution circulates very extensively in this state, and I find that the proposition to hold the exposition at Atlanta in 1895 is very generally and very favorably discussed by all of its many readers. The Texas papers have taken it up and are always alive to anything which will tend to build up this great commonwealth. At first there was a feeling of surprise that such an exposition should be inaugurated at this time when everything seems so poor and talks poorer, but when we saw the date fixed for 1895 and we saw the magnitude of the project, all Texans whom I have seen, endorsed it very heartily. The governor and the officials of the state can be counted on to take such active interest in the exposition as can be expected of them and Texans will surely send a splendid exhibit to demonstrate that of all the southern states she is the biggest and best.

THE IDEA MOST EXCELLENT.

A Sugar Planter of New Orleans Talks for the Sugar Interests.

New Orleans, La., January 6.—(Special.)—The references to the proposed exposition in Atlanta in 1895, which have appeared in local papers, have caused very general comment, especially in business circles, and a good many people regret that New Orleans was not shrewd enough to have first suggested the idea which everybody agrees is the great cotton exposition held here did much for the entire south, but was of a special benefit here in New Orleans. The business men were foremost in that enterprise and they realize the great benefits which such exhibitions have for the entire south. As one of the prominent cotton men said today: "I am delighted to see that such an exposition is to be held and next to New Orleans there is no city as well situated as is Atlanta. I don't know but that Atlanta is the best situated city in the south from the fact that it is central and all parts of the south will take a great interest in the exposition. That is legitimate. There is no doubt what we in New Orleans will do. We will lend our hearty co-operation, and I am sure our state will make an excellent showing."

A sugar planter whose interests are among the largest in the state, said: "A purely southern exposition will have a charm about it which will draw people from all parts of the country and from abroad as well. I am sure Atlanta is doing the wise thing in taking in Mexico, Central and South America and the islands whose trade it is to the interest to secure. That legitimately belongs to the south and we ought to have it without any question whatever. As for our own interests, the sugar interests of Louisiana, you can count on our making the right kind of a showing. We want the world to know what we have done and what we can do if properly encouraged in this great industry. Of course it is too early now to talk about the question of display and all that, but you may be sure we will have a display, and have one that will be full and complete in every respect."

NORTH ALABAMA VOICE.

It is Raised in Endorsement of the Act of the "Heart of the South."

Raleigh, N. C., January 6.—(Special.)—Raleigh's business men are impressed with the idea of holding at Atlanta in 1895 an exposition in which the cotton states and Cuba, Central America and South America will participate. Your correspondent has talked with a number of them and they all sing a cheerful note regarding the project, and they do not fail to pay deserved compliments to progressive Atlanta, which one of the most prominent public officials terms the "Heart of the South."

Mr. John Robinson, state commissioner of agriculture, is well known for his enterprise and its efforts to develop the resources and promote the best interests of the south. I can say this connection that the best southern agricultural paper is published in Atlanta, warmly favoring the plan of an exposition next year. It will bring us in closer trade relations with the countries to the southward, which are our natural market. North Carolina made its first show at an exposition at Atlanta and was greatly pleased with the results. After that it made fine displays elsewhere, but the start was made in the state capital. The people of the two great railways which, passing through this state, reach Atlanta, will see that North Carolina is worthily represented."

Mr. W. C. Stronach, a leading merchant, said: "We in the south need new channels of trade. This is self-evident. Whatever brings us closer to the countries to the southward inures to the benefit of this whole southern country. We cannot afford to sit still. Those who do so are doomed, if not already ruined. I trust that the exposition will be held. I believe the plan to be a great one. There is no better place for it than Atlanta, which is the 'heart' of the south. The people there are alive, and if they do not push this affair through and make it a great success then I am indeed deceived in them."

Mr. George Haden, known all over the state as a progressive man, said: "We have traded with Central and South America. I believe this exposition which is proposed will increase trade relations and give us the commerce which we so much need. I believe it will aid one of the greatest enterprises of this or any other country—the Nicaragua canal."

Mr. J. H. Thomas, president of the Commercial and Farmers' bank and a large cotton dealer, said: "I have no doubt that the proposed exposition. I know it will be of material benefit to the entire south. The right place for it is certainly chosen, Atlanta is the headquarters for the south. Things to benefit the south materialized there more than at any other place. It is central and progressive. I think the movement for an exposition a good one for all the people in the cotton states. The time has now come when we must work for this section. The country is too great for us to cover it all, and besides the east and the west work for themselves. It is necessary to cultivate and keep increasing trade with Central and South America and push our goods into those fine markets. They are our natural markets. The great Cane Export Company first built up its business in those quarters and has an enormous trade in cotton goods, but this is mere beginning, an indication of the possibilities. Undoubtedly the exposition will lead to the development of dormant ideas and interests. It is what we need. It is a great step toward the future."

Dr. A. B. Hawkins, who has business interests both here and in Florida, said: "I am delighted at the idea. Atlanta is just the place. It has eleven railways and splendid hotel accommodations. We must push to the southward for trade."

Mr. William Woolcott, a large merchant, said: "It will build up the south. We want this particular trade. We want closer connection with the countries to the south of us. I look for a great revival of business. The hard times have not struck the south as they have other sections and our people are in good shape to take up and push their trade into the south."

Mr. W. S. Primrose, president of the North Carolina Home Insurance Company, and who was president of the North Carolina state exposition of 1884 (a most successful one), said: "I think the idea grand one, particularly in developing trade with southern ports. This state has done much exposition work. It has always paid. It seems to me that the railways and the steamship lines should push such an enterprise. It means a great deal to them. The steamship lines have never done much for such enterprises. I know that the immigration is slow in coming southward, but when it does come it will be rapid. The combination of Central and South America and our cotton states in trade relations would be a powerful one, and would be of great value to all. Our trade with the east is too small to allow it to go elsewhere. Atlanta is unquestionably the best place for the proposed exposition. I hope to see the railways and steamship lines take an active interest in the matter. Upon that much depends."

around their exposition will have developed into a wonderfully big affair. Of course Atlanta is the heart of the south, and if the exposition does nothing more than to attract the attention of the people of the north to southern enterprises and southern resources it will have done a vast deal of good. It will do more than that. Atlanta and Georgia, but when we of Tennessee make a display of our resources it will do good to us. Yes, sir, this is a big thing, and from what I know of the Atlanta people and their action in the past you can count on their carrying it through to success."

Strong Endorsement From Memphis.
Memphis, Tenn., January 6.—(Special.)—Anything that interests the cotton states of the south, anything that tends to build them up will be of direct benefit to the people of Memphis, and they know it and appreciate it. We are just beginning to realize over here in Memphis the magnitude of the exposition which Atlanta proposes to hold and therefore we are just beginning to appreciate the good it will be to all of us. The Mississippi valley can be counted upon to make a magnificent display of its resources. The people there are alive and the lead for this section have not had an opportunity to talk with many people on the subject, as The Constitution's request for interviews came a little late, but Mr. E. B. Armour, the nearly retiring postmaster, who is one of the most important factors in Memphis life, is one man whom I know has been watching the Atlanta movement closely and what he says is of great value.

"I know those Atlanta folks, and I know them well," said Colonel Armour today, "and I know that whatever they undertake they will carry through to success. The idea of an exposition which will bring the people of the cotton states and the subtropics together, you might call them, seems to me a most excellent one and its suggestion at this time seems to be most timely. To be sure it takes people of breadth and people of nerve to embark in such an undertaking at a time when everybody seems so poor and so blue as they have been the last few months, but I am sure times are going to be better and brighter at once, and with the exposition Atlanta will reap the benefit of this marked improvement. Of course Tennessee will be represented. As I understand it, it will not be cotton interests or any other kind of interest, but everything the south has will be shown. I am glad Atlanta has taken the initiative for that means success, and success will help every one of us."

From East Tennessee.
Knoxville, Tenn., January 6.—(Special.)—Atlanta's "Heart of the South" and International exposition has caught the popular idea here, and when the great fair opens Knoxville and Knox county will be proudly represented among the exhibits. Many citizens were struck by a Constitution man regarding the exposition, and asked for their views. Not one word was uttered in praise of Atlanta's pluck and progressiveness in proposing such a stupendous affair.

Among the gentlemen with whom the reporter talked was Major Frierson, secretary of the Knoxville Chamber of Commerce, and one of the most progressive men of the city.

"What do I think of it?" exclaimed Major Frierson in reply to a question as to his opinion regarding the proposed exposition. "What do I think of it? Why, I think it is just like Atlanta."

Major Frierson, an experienced business man in building up cities or sections of country. The exposition proposed to be held by the Atlanta people is a stupendous thing, that is, that no other city in Atlanta. Atlanta's pluck and progressiveness in anything that Atlanta undertakes is bound to succeed. This exposition will be a success. I think that all southern cities are proud of the fact that they will all co-operate with her in this great enterprise. She has so bravely undertaken in the face of hard times, and I venture to say that no other city in the south can do this. I wish you could see Mr. Seaside, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, that he is warmly in favor of the exposition."

Colonel B. W. Wrenn, the general passenger agent of the East Tennessee road, said: "I think," said Colonel Wrenn, "that it is the greatest thing that has been done for the south since the war. It is a great advantage to this section of the south. Atlanta is naturally the place for the exposition to be held. With her central location and plucky, enterprising citizens, no better place could be chosen. The exposition will turn a flood of immigration to this section from the west and north. People who settled out there during the war, and who are now growing and exceedingly tired of the long and cold winters, and are anxious to seek some warmer climate. This will give them an excellent opportunity to visit the south and look over the country. Many of those who come will decide to make this their home and before long the tide of immigration would be turned in this direction. It is a great thing that Atlanta is doing, and it reflects the greatest credit upon Atlanta. You can say that the passenger department of the East Tennessee road will co-operate with the people of Atlanta, and do all in their power to add to the success of the exposition."

Mr. C. S. Newman, one of the most influential citizens and business men of Knoxville, declared himself in favor of the highest terms of commendation of the scheme. He thought it would be a splendid thing for the south, and was satisfied that Atlanta pluck would push it to a glorious conclusion.

Mr. J. M. Buckley, of the firm of Lusk & Buckley, leading dry goods merchants of this city, said: "I have been surprised that some city of the south has not before taken up the idea of an exposition. Such an exposition to the south will be incalculable. It will bring back a great deal of money that left the south last year for the world's fair. I heartily commend the enterprise of Atlanta, whose people are pushing it forward."

Hon. S. A. Jackson, member of the legislature from Atlanta county, a prominent business man in his portion of the state, was enthusiastic over the enterprise of Atlanta. He said Atlanta was a beautiful city, and could accomplish anything she undertook. He was glad to see it, and would be glad to see Mississippians put themselves in closer touch with Atlanta.

Colonel J. R. Binford, member of the legislature from Montgomery county, a successful planter, said that he was glad to know that Atlanta was moving in this direction. He thought it argued well for the south.

Mr. E. M. Parker, cashier of the Capital State bank, thought well of the enterprise, and felt sure that Atlanta would not only make a fine showing, but even a magnificent one. Anything without making it a success.

Captain O. J. Wade, cashier of the First National bank, was very much pleased with the enterprise proposed by Atlanta, and said such things were just what the south needed, and no city in the south could better accomplish the desired results in this direction than Atlanta.

TENNESSEE WILL BE HERE.

The People of Nashville, Memphis and Knoxville Talk Exposition.

Nashville, Tenn., January 6.—(Special.)—When Atlanta first proposed an exposition there was a tendency to say that to laugh at the proposition was to laugh at the people of the south. But as it has developed and as the people have more clearly understood the scope of the enterprise the tendency to make fun has given way to admiration. As one of the most prominent merchants said today: "They have struck it just right. It may seem foolhardy now to attempt such a thing, but the more you study it the better you realize that by the time September, 1895, rolls

around their exposition will have developed into a wonderfully big affair. Of course Atlanta is the heart of the south, and if the exposition does nothing more than to attract the attention of the people of the north to southern enterprises and southern resources it will have done a vast deal of good. It will do more than that. Atlanta and Georgia, but when we of Tennessee make a display of our resources it will do good to us. Yes, sir, this is a big thing, and from what I know of the Atlanta people and their action in the past you can count on their carrying it through to success."

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ness men today. The answer was a chorus of commendation of which the following may be taken as embodying the sentiment of the community:

"It's a good scheme," said Mr. L. Arthur Onell, as he gazed upon the surrounding ruins of the beautiful opera house, which was burned on New Year's day. "It's a great scheme and it will be a howling success. They have a way of their own in Atlanta of making howling successes of everything they undertake. The Atlanta exposition will be no exception to the rule. Atlanta enterprise has no obstacle. As to the relation the enterprise has to Charleston, I have no doubt that it is universal. As Atlanta grows we will grow, for Charleston in the near future is destined to be the gate city to Charleston."

Mr. S. H. Wilson, facile princeps, the leader of the city and president of the Dimes Savings bank, one of the most popular and successful banks in the city was impressed with the enterprise. "It is a great scheme," he said, "than an Atlanta show. I am much mistaken if the people who have it in charge do not make every effort to make it a universal success. The Atlanta event will be a benefit to the entire south. In Charleston we have every confidence in any enterprise that Atlanta undertakes."

Mr. Herman Bremer, the brightest of the junior partners of the colossal firm of F. W. Wagner & Co.: "The plan, as I understand it from reading about it in The Constitution, is a great one. I have no doubt of its success. We have contributed a good deal of money in Charleston to make the world's fair a success for the people of the world. We have been extensively to help out Augusta's exposition. Charleston may always be relied on to join in helping out an enterprise like this. We will be glad to do so."

"It is just like Atlanta enterprise," said Mr. Stephen Thomas, the well known jeweler of King street. "To undertake a project of such magnitude, to start up again on the hard times, in what few southern cities would do, but Atlanta is essentially the ideal city of the new south. It represents all that is bright and brainy and plucky in the young south. I have no doubt of the success of the enterprise."

Mr. John A. Morse, the city editor of The News and Courier and who had something to say about the success of the world's fair of 1893, which stirred up the loyal heart of the realistic reproduction of the attack on Fort Sumter by the monitors in Charleston harbor, said: "This is a great Atlanta take hold of the matter it will be a success. I recall the fact that while our gala week committee were going from door to door begging for contributions, the merchants of Atlanta put up \$10,000 inside of two days for a festival of a similar character in this city. If Atlanta wants to undertake an enterprise of her own, Atlanta will have it, no matter how high it comes. As to its practicability I have no doubt whatever. The people of Atlanta are not only intelligent but they are hard workers. I have no doubt of the success of the enterprise."

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its scope. I think it a big undertaking at this time. But I believe it will be a great success, and a very big thing for the whole south. As you have heard me frequently remark, there is nothing like the spirit of co-operation for the success of a community, and the Atlanta people have manifested this spirit to a greater degree than those of any other city in the south, indeed, of any other in the country, except Chicago. And you see what this spirit has done for the Atlanta people. It has started them, there, they all take hold and pull together, and therefore, they, as they deserve, succeed. I think our people are beginning to see the value of doing likewise. They did this when we had our great exposition five years ago, which was a great thing for Richmond. Yes, I think Atlanta deserves great credit for starting this great enterprise at this time, but, as I said before, she will carry it through successfully, and I believe its success, with the adoption of the new tariff, will bring the whole south into closer contact, and also in closer contact with her southern neighbors, Mexico, Cuba, Central and South America; and, therefore, I watch with great interest the movement of the Atlanta people in this matter."

"I think it would be a grand thing for the south," said Mr. H. W. Wood, wholesale seedman and president of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical Society, "and if Atlanta can raise \$200,000 towards such an exposition, the success of it will be assured, and it will show to the world that the south is a great enterprise. I do not believe in hesitating on account of the 'hard times,' but I think that the present condition of affairs should be a great incentive to start up again on the hard times, in what few southern cities would do, but Atlanta is essentially the ideal city of the new south. It represents all that is bright and brainy and plucky in the young south. I have no doubt of the success of the enterprise."

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WITH ATLANTA

Are All the Cities and Towns of the State, AND SO ARE ALL THE PEOPLE

They Recognize the Good Such an Exposition Will Do, AND THE BENEFITS TO BE ENJOYED

By Atlanta and the Entire State—The People of the State Are at Atlanta's Back. Atlanta's Enterprise Praised.

The voice of Georgia is unanimous. There are going to be no jealousies, no petty bickering or anything of that kind about this grand exposition which Atlanta is to hold. Every city, every town and every hamlet of the state is directly interested in this exposition and the sentiment of the people as sent by the representatives to show it. Here is what the people of Georgia say:

SAVANNAH PEOPLE INTERESTED.
And Can Be Counted Upon to Do Their Share Towards the Exposition.

Savannah, Ga., January 6.—(Special.)—I have talked with a large number of Savannah business men and get none but favorable expressions from them regarding the Cotton States and International exposition to be held in Atlanta in 1895. They have thought little of the matter as yet, are much interested in the project, and they think Atlanta is the place for it, too. Not only that, but the bringing in of the Central and South American states has struck a keynote with Savannah people, and in it they can see future enlargements of the trade and commerce of this port.

Colonel W. W. Gordon, well known throughout the state as one of the most prominent among cotton factors, gives the project a hearty endorsement. He says: "The position of our industries in connection with those of the states south of us is something we have long needed," he said today. "It will do much to advance the commercial and social relations of the people, and I am heartily in favor of it. I hope to see such an exposition, and I know Atlanta will make it a success."

Colonel D. C. Purdie, president of Savannah's board of trade, says much good that will come of the project. "I regard very favorably," he said, "Atlanta's determination to hold a cotton exposition. It was established in 1885, and believe it will be of great benefit to the south in advertising her advantages for the manufacture as well as the export of cotton. Such an exposition will lead to closer relations in trade between the countries to be invited to participate in the enterprise, so from the various points of view, such an exposition must be afforded an opportunity for the well-nighing the south's capacity for diversified agriculture, her wealth in minerals and a class of unequalled anywhere on the globe."

Mr. John R. Young, one of Savannah's foremost naval stores men, is delighted with the idea. When asked for his opinion, he at once saw how material advantages would accrue to Savannah by establishing closer trade relations between the southern states and the countries of Central and South America. "Atlanta is well located for such an exposition," he said, "and there is no doubt whatever about Atlanta enterprise carrying it through to success. We have got to look to the countries south of us in the future, and with them that much of our commerce will be, and largely, too, through the principal port of the south Atlantic. Then, too, it would give added impetus to the growing in the south, what we need more than anything else. I certainly expect to see much good accrue to the south from it."

Vice President M. E. Cole, of the Citizens' bank, is another admirer of Atlanta's enterprise. He says he does not doubt that it will be a success, and he wants to see closer trade relations between the southern states and the countries south of us," he said, "and I think there will be no trouble in securing the endorsement of this method to aid in bringing it to a successful conclusion, and see it a success."

In fact, this is the tenor of the general sentiment among Savannahians, and Atlanta will have no trouble in securing co-operation from this point.

AUGUSTA ARE ENTHUSIASTIC.

They Promise Hearty Support to Atlanta's Big Enterprise.

Augusta, Ga., January 6.—(Special.)—Every Augusta as every Georgian should feel, takes a just pride in Atlanta's gigantic undertaking she has now entered upon in getting up the "Cotton States and International Exposition."

What is most surprising here is that Atlanta should enter upon such an extensive enterprise during the present stringency of the times, and this one fact has impressed our citizens more particularly in the belief that the great exposition will be a wonderful success.

I interviewed several leading business men of Augusta concerning the proposed exposition, and they are all interested in the plan and gave their encouraging opinions as follows:

Hon. Patrick Walsh said: "I think the proposed Cotton States and Pan-American exposition is a great enterprise and illustrates the pluck and enterprise of Atlanta. The exposition cannot fail to accomplish great good and it deserves encouragement and should meet with the support of not only the citizens of Atlanta, but of the people of Georgia."

Augusta has long been a center of substantial fruit already, in it already, in the resources of the south and the great advantages which she presents for investment and settlement.

Mr. Sanford H. Cohen, manager of the Augusta opera house, and a man who has had much experience with exhibitions, said: "Atlanta is without question the best city in the south, and the only one in which so large an enterprise could be carried out successfully. The enterprise, the determination and the liberality of the people make it a great city. There is no doubt that with the names attached to it, it will be a success, that even greater possibilities than have been spoken for the great event, can be seen in the future. It is a brave step during these dull times, and it will pay Atlanta handsomely in the end. It is bound to receive from the movement. The tremendous benefit the Cotton exposition did to the south can never be estimated. It is more for Atlanta and the south than any of a century."

Colonel W. B. Young, cashier of the Augusta Savings bank, and one of the most prominent citizens, said: "When Atlanta undertakes to have an exposition, its success is assured, and it will result in great good to that city and the state."

Augusta D. R. Dyer, the president of the Augusta, said: "The great upholder of Atlanta is the most desirable location in the south for an exposition. The advantages of the exposition are manifold, and while the people have seen much in it, they will be an eager co-operators. The fact that the exposition is generally failures financially does not discourage

wide-awake men at all, for they realize that when properly conducted they fill the original design by attracting wide attention to the locality where they are held, and to the industries of the section making exhibition. The natural wealth of the great south has been overlooked by investors, but an exposition at Atlanta would do much to work wonders in enlightening and welding the links that bind the north and south together, and Atlanta's enterprising citizens have already demonstrated their ability to successfully carry through such an enterprise. So I say, let Atlanta celebrate and invite the world; she is alive and I predict success for her in any line where her people all get hold of the rope and pull together. Such an exposition as contemplated would be a great thing for the south. It would help to develop interstate resources and introduce friendly terms with the north and south."

Mr. Charles Estes, president of the Kings mill, said: "I am impressed that the Constitution is impressing the people that Atlanta is going to have a big show in the proposed exposition."

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Mr. A. R. Smith, clerk of the superior court, said: "I am heartily in favor of it. It is the very thing. The south needs it, and I am sure that the Gate City, with her accustomed energy, will carry it to a successful conclusion. It is true the times are hard, but this movement is the very thing to relieve the people. By bringing the people of different sections of the country and of different nationalities together and putting them into circulation, it will relieve the strain and make the people forget their woes. It will not only be a benefit to Atlanta and Georgia, but to the entire country, and it will be a great success."

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Dr. E. E. Dixon, the leading druggist of the city, said: "I am heartily in favor of it. It is a great success and her people. It is this spirit that has made Atlanta what she is."

Dr. H. C. White, president of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, said: "I am glad to see that Georgia is to have an exposition that will properly advertise our vast resources to the world, and no other spot than Atlanta could have been selected. I am glad to see that the men who have taken hold of it are men of integrity, who can be relied upon to give every section and every interest its proper representation. I feel confident of the success of the movement, and I think we should look upon it as a state affair and give it consequent support."

Mr. J. M. Hodgson was next seen, and he said: "I am very much impressed with the courage of the people of Atlanta in starting a movement at this time which involves such an outlay of money, which demand and so hard to obtain. But such has always been Atlanta's way. When other towns are gloomy and all their citizens are lamenting their condition and crying out for relief, Atlanta goes ahead and makes the best of the situation, and in the end comes out on top. It does a fellow good to see the exhibition of courage and enthusiastic enterprise which the people of Atlanta have shown in regard to the proposed international exhibition. I believe that Athens and all the other prosperous and thriving cities of Georgia will derive benefit from such an exposition, and I wish the promoters of the scheme every success."

Mrs. Martha Compton, nee Lumpkin, after whom the embryo Atlanta-Marthasville was named, was asked her opinion of the little wrinkle of her namesake. She said: "I am heartily in favor of it. It is a daily reminder of the fact that Atlanta is a city that has been written about the exposition has been carefully read by her. She grew enthusiastic as she talked about the progress and enterprise of Atlanta. 'I know my town,' she always calls it. 'I know that the exposition will be one that not only Georgia but every state in the south will be proud of it. It is going to be held in Atlanta and we are all proud of anything that Atlanta does.'"

Editor T. W. Reed, of the Athens Banner, remarked that the great exposition now being gotten up by the people of Atlanta will undoubtedly be a great drawing card. The state of Georgia is just the place for the holding of such an exposition and Atlanta knows how to push it to success. It is a great success and her people. It is this spirit that has made Atlanta what she is."

These few interviews express the sentiment of all the citizens of Athens. The exposition which is proposed will be of vast good to the whole state and it should accordingly do her share towards making it a success.

FLOYD WILL BE HERE.

The People of Rome Are Already Talking of the Exhibit They Will Make.

Rome, Ga., January 6.—(Special.)—Atlanta's great exposition has excited much comment in Rome, and the citizens here are already talking about an exhibit from Floyd, the banner county of the state, both in minerals and agriculture. The Constitution's glowing account and the full descriptions of the proposed exposition have been read here with avidity and a wonderful amount of enthusiasm has been awakened.

That it will be a success is considered a certainty, and that it will be a great success to the entire section of the country seems just as true. Realizing this, the citizens here are heartily desirous of seeing the project pushed like they know it will be, and they will assist in making it a

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily, per year \$2.00
The Sunday (30 to 35 pages) 50c
The Daily and Sunday, per year 2.50
The Weekly, per year 1.00
All editions sent postpaid to all addresses.
At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances unless accompanied by return postage.

Nichols & Holaday, Eastern Advertising Agents, Address Constitution Building, Atlanta, Ga.

12 CENTS PER WEEK.
For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

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The Constitution can be found on sale as follows:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 152 Vine street.
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Twenty-Four Pages

ATLANTA, GA., January 7, 1894.

Important for Atlanta.

We call attention to a local article published elsewhere in this issue concerning a movement which, if successful, will mean a great deal for Atlanta. We refer to the proposed establishment of the headquarters of the military department of the south in Atlanta, which the secretary of war now has under advisement, and which, if approved by him will bring a brigadier general and a full staff of assistants to Atlanta and make this the general purchasing and distributing center of all the United States army posts located from North Carolina to Louisiana, inclusive, and south of the Ohio, while it will become the official headquarters of the troops of the division.

If the department of the south is established, and there is urgent necessity for it, Atlanta is the only place for its headquarters. It is the most conveniently located city not only in the proposed department, but in the entire south, and its commanding railroad position furnishes the chief desideratum in the location of the department headquarters, which should, of course, be at the point most accessible from all portions of the territory.

There are now eight department headquarters in the United States, and the southern states are included in the department of the east, with headquarters in New York city. Every section of the country has its army headquarters except that large territory which formed the old department of the south, consisting of the states of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, quite if not more than one-half of the entire country east of the Mississippi river.

We trust that Georgians who are in official position in Washington will interest themselves in this matter, and endeavor to convince the secretary of war not only that the department should be established, but that Atlanta is the place for it.

A Significant Declaration.

There is evidently a feeling among thinking men at the north that the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act has not left our currency system in a shape that will prove to be satisfactory to the business interests of the country. Some who were anxious to have the single gold standard established in order that we might have "a dollar good in all the markets of the world," have come to the conclusion that the privilege is not worth the price which this country has already paid in the shrinkage of values and the fall of prices and which it must continue to pay.

Men who have not lost the power of reasoning are bound to perceive that the law of supply and demand which regulates all values is as potent in its effect on the money metals as on other articles—that the increased demand for gold as a currency basis, without any perceptible or appreciable increase in the supply, is bound to make that metal dearer—and that the only method of measuring that increased dearth is in comparing the shrinkage in values and the fall of prices with the value of gold when the demand for that metal was not so great as it is now.

We are not surprised, therefore, to find the following significant statement in The Review of Reviews, which has heretofore leaned strongly toward gold monometallism, and which has done its part in confusing the minds of business men with the absurd argument about the "sound dollar," and "the honest dollar." The Review of Reviews says:

While The Review of Reviews has held that the repeal of the silver purchasing law was an advisable step, we do not at all believe that the currency of the country is now left in a satisfactory condition, or that the bimetallic cause should be abandoned.

This is not only hopeful but significant. If the people and the business interests of the country can have the good fortune to secure for their cause such a powerful champion as The Review of Reviews, their triumph will be speedy and complete. But it is to be hoped that our contemporary will plead the cause of the country on the highest grounds.

All talk of a "sound dollar" or an "hon-

est dollar" is confusing. No element worthy of attention wants any other kind of a dollar. But what the people and the business interests of the country want is a dollar that will vary least in value. They do not want a dollar that is constantly declining in value, neither do they want a dollar that (like the gold dollar) is constantly increasing in value. They want a dollar that will maintain values and prices (as far as may be) at a level high enough to prevent depression, and that will insure reasonable prosperity in business and a reasonable return for labor.

A dollar that (like the gold dollar) is constantly increasing in value, as compared with the value of property and the price of the products of human labor is essentially a dishonest dollar. It robs and steals in the night. It robs the debtor in behalf of the creditor. It steals from the producers of the country. It depresses all business, causes stagnation in trade, and thereby cuts off the profits of all who are engaged in mercantile and commercial pursuits. It puts an end to all industrial progress, for the dollar that is increasing in value is too dear to be loaned out on time. Every business and every interest is placed at a disadvantage except that of the money lenders.

We need not dwell with any particular emphasis on these inevitable results of gold monometallism. Our people are feeling them now, and they will continue to feel them until those who make our laws consent to give the people relief.

Heartily Welcomed.

It is very gratifying to find our suggestion of an Afro-American exhibit at our coming Cotton States and International Exposition so heartily welcomed by such representative leaders of their race as Bishop H. M. Turner, Rev. W. J. Gaines and Hon. F. A. Rucker, whose cards will be found in another column.

One of the crowning glories of our exposition will be an object lesson making it plain to all the world that we have no race problem, and that the whites and blacks of the south are standing by each other in a mutually helpful spirit. It will strengthen this position if our Afro-American friends come to the front with a large number of exhibits illustrating their inventive genius, industry and progress in the everyday arts of life.

The south has no proscriptionist spirit, and it is not a part of her policy to place obstacles in the way of the advancement of any race within her borders. Nothing would please our people better than to convince the outside world at our exposition that the blacks among us are marching forward, accumulating property, and making the best possible use of their freedom and education. We want the co-operation of the intelligent colored people of the south, and the patriotic and cordial spirit manifested by Messrs. Turner, Gaines and Rucker leads us to believe that we may count on their race to make a shining record at the greatest exposition ever held south of Philadelphia.

The County Bonds.

In another column will be found a communication from Captain W. D. Ellis on the subject of the county bonds, which cannot fail to arrest the attention of our readers.

Many grand juries have from year to year recommended a new jail, on the ground that the old one is disgraceful and dangerous, and the new accommodations demanded for our courts are so evidently needed that they require almost no argument in their support.

The county is out of debt, or practically so, and can easily afford the proposed issue of bonds. Our long-headed citizens who are interested in the approaching exposition are especially anxious to see these improvements made at an early day. This step will emphasize the exposition movement, and it will give employment to our idle workmen, who through no fault of their own have been thrown out of employment.

When the bond election takes place on the 11th, every workman in Atlanta, and every friend to the cause of labor should turn out and vote for the bonds. It will be the proper beginning of our exposition work. Let us push these needed improvements without delay; start the wheels of industry and commerce, and auspiciously open the new era of rushing prosperity and progress now opening.

The election on the 11th instant should draw out a full vote. It will take two-thirds of the five thousand registered voters to carry the bonds. The workmen and the merchants are interested, and they should rally in force to carry the bonds.

Vote for the bonds and vote for progress and prosperity!

Why Not?

We observe that the banking and currency committee of the house has reported favorably the bill of Mr. Brawley, of South Carolina, suspending the 10 per cent tax on certain bank issues and clearing house certificates issued between August 1st and October 15, 1893.

This is certainly a very desirable measure, but the very fact that the committee feels it to be its duty to report such a bill shows beyond all question that the 10 per cent tax itself is unnecessary, unwise and unjust, and that it is not fitted to our system.

While the committee was reporting the suspension of the 10 per cent tax, what was to prevent it from reporting a bill repealing the law altogether? It will require just as much time and just as much maneuvering to pass the tax suspension bill as it would require to pass the repeal bill.

Why should the committee neglect its duty in this matter or court delay? There is the plain and unmistakable declaration of the platform recommending the repeal of the 10 per cent tax. In the light of the present situation and in view of the stress that will presently fall on the people in the agricultural regions, the recommendation of the platform

ought to be interpreted as a solemn pledge.

We confess that we do not understand the tendency on the part of some of the leading democrats in Washington to shirk the commands and recommendations of the party and to flout the desires of the people. It is a tendency that is having a very baleful effect on the public mind.

This tendency displays itself not alone in the failure of the committee on banking and currency to report a measure of repeal along with the measure of suspension, but in the point-blank refusal of democrats in the house to cast their votes one way or another so as to make a working quorum in the house.

We believe it to be the duty of every democrat to vote for the Wilson bill when the final vote comes, but surely there is nothing to gain for the party or for the people in the refusal of democratic opponents of the bill to vote to make a quorum. This is not opposition to the Wilson bill; it is opposition to the party; it is giving assistance to the republican minority which is determined to embarrass the democrats at every turn.

If there is any individual democrat who desires to oppose the Wilson bill, or any particular feature of it, let him take the responsibility upon himself. Let him come out openly and oppose it, or endeavor to have it amended to suit his views. But when he contributes to delay by refusing to vote so as to make a quorum, he is embarrassing the business interests of the whole country and the party will be held responsible for it.

Our advice to the democratic party in congress, and it is the advice the people would give them, is to stand up for the democratic platform, for each and every pledge, for each and every recommendation. Why not? Why not meet the views of the people? Why not repudiate once for all, the republican doctrine that all legislation should be in the interest of the men who have accumulated wealth, and against the interests of men who are compelled to labor?

Why not?

The Whole World for It.

The Constitution presents in this issue an exceedingly interesting series of specials from all parts of the south and of Georgia, and the response made by the people to the announcement of Atlanta's proposition for the greatest of southern expositions, in 1895, is nothing less than marvelous. It will be observed that the movement is specially commended by the business men throughout the south. This is as it should be. The very foundation of the movement is business. There is no politics in it, and the object of the enterprise is to demonstrate in a practical way the wonderful possibilities in the development of the commercial relations between the south and Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America. This is the keynote of the spontaneity of the enthusiasm with which the undertaking is being greeted. It is just what the people of the south have been waiting for years, and they have been waiting for somebody to take the lead. Atlanta has done so in practical shape and it is particularly gratifying to the people of the city to receive such hearty assurances of support from those who will share the benefits of the success of the movement.

The Cotton States and International Exposition will benefit not only every southern state, but will be of benefit to the entire country in the development of trade relations which will prove of incalculable value not only to the south, but to the whole country.

Meet the Issues.

Editor Murat Halstead makes no bones about stating the republican position—which is in most respects identical with that of the eastern democrats. He is a little more outspoken than the rank and file of his party, but he undoubtedly represents the views of the eastern element more clearly and more forcibly than any publicist who now gets the credit for being the mouthpiece of the money power.

Therefore, what Mr. Halstead says in his free and easy way (he still employs western frankness and western dialect as the vehicles of his utterances), may be taken as coming from the inside, and the heat of it stamps it as genuine.

Mr. Halstead, in a recent letter to The New York Herald, takes up some advice given to the democratic party by The Constitution and disposes of it with grim irritation. We advised the democrats in congress to pass an individual income tax, to repeal the tax on state banks, and to repudiate the proposition to issue bonds. Mr. Halstead cuts all this short in one sentence.

The doctrine preached by The Constitution arouses his emotions and raises his bristles. So he sweeps it all away. "It is nihilism," he growls. "It will ruin the credit of the country!" He cries.

To appreciate the true inwardness of Mr. Halstead's criticisms, they must be studied a little. What he really means is that any attempt to disturb republican legislation in behalf of the wealth of the east will prove to be ruinous to the country; that any attempt to equalize legislation so that the wealth of the east shall stand on the same footing before the law as the people who have not accumulated wealth is nihilism!

This is the republican position, and, with very little modification, it is the position of the eastern democrats. Republican class legislation must stand! Any attempt to disturb it will "ruin the credit of the country." Any effort to give the people the relief they have demanded is nihilism! That is the republican position as Mr. Halstead states it, and it was the republican position long before Mr. Halstead moved to the east and came in personal contact with the potent influence of the money power.

Nothing can be clearer than the statement Mr. Halstead makes. Nothing can be plainer than the responsibility that presses on the democrats in congress with overwhelming force and power.

The 10 per cent tax on state banks of issue should be promptly repealed. If it be nihilism to repudiate a bond issue and to impose a tax on individual incomes, the democrats should rush over

the republican breastworks to meet the issue.

The only safety for the democratic leaders is to promptly meet the issues which the necessities of the people have made urgent. They should hasten to sweep away the whole fabric of class legislation which the corrupt republican party has built up for the benefit of millionaires and monopolists. They should never rest until every law on the statute book is as favorable to the interests of the people as it is to the interests of the wealthy classes.

This is the mission of the democratic party. Will it carry it out, or will it fritter away the grandest opportunity that ever came to a political organization since the republic was established?

How Others See us.

It affords us more than ordinary pleasure to reproduce The Augusta Chronicle's admiring and encouraging tribute to Atlanta and the pluck and energy of our people.

Our contemporary does not hesitate to say that it firmly believes in Atlanta's way of pushing ahead and building up a city, and it points to the successive steps by which we turned a little town into the capital of the state, and organized and carried our expositions of national importance, to say nothing of various other great enterprises which have given the metropolis of the new south a world-wide reputation.

We hail these words of cheer from our progressive sister city as a ringing prediction of the successful outcome of the greatest enterprise that we have ever undertaken.

The Chronicle is exactly right when it says that a city should have confidence in itself and aim high. Atlanta has always estimated her resources and advantages at their true value, and has never held back in a faint-hearted way when it was evident that public spirit, hard work and brilliant activity would advance her interests. We have accomplished so many wonderful things under adverse circumstances that whenever we propose another leap forward the country accepts it as a settled fact that we are going to do just what we promise.

Augusta's whole-souled endorsement of our new venture is just what might have been expected, and we shall expect to see her products and industries holding a conspicuous place and attracting general attention at the Cotton States and International Exposition. Our great industrial jubilee will be cast on no narrow lines. Its scope and design will cause it to help our neighbors fully as much as it will help us.

Democrats who are opposed to the Wilson bill should have backbone enough to fight it in the open. Let it come to a vote. Let there be an end to the uncertainty and suspense that are paralyzing the business interests of the country.

"Give us bonds!" is the demand of the moneyed interests. "Give us relief!" is the cry of the people. Let the democratic party take its choice.

Ward McAllister admits that the accomplishment of having an income of \$400,000 a year is one that appeals strongest to New York society.

There is no doubt that Ward McAllister is a great authority in all matters pertaining to New York society. His opinion is given him the onrings, so to speak.

Why should any democrat desire to delay action on the Wilson bill? Are not the general interests of the people of more importance than any local interest?

Ward McAllister says that "Atlanta society is intensely crude." It is certainly true that we have no brainless fustians here.

Editor Stead seems to have settled in Chicago for Chicago's good.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

There has been contributed to literature recently, by an American woman, a drama which gives a novel idea of hell, writes George W. H. White. It represents a man in a dream talking with several of his departed ancestors. One of these told the man that he was in hell, though there was no hell, but that he was in the way in which these terms were commonly understood. This man's hell was a condition of feeling in which he had no interest in anything but his own pleasure, no ambition, no pleasure, no passions, no desires. He could go to heaven, he said, if he liked, but he had no desire. He was not interested in anything he might find there or anywhere else. This condition is certainly an extent exemplified in club life, in society and in the general lives of the rich and idle. They have exhausted every source of pleasure and interest, and are left with nothing but a sense of emptiness. New schemes have to be constantly provided to stimulate even a little appetite for pleasure. Hell, according to this writer, is this condition of mind.

It is a condition without hope, feeling, ambition or desires—one of the most horrible states in which any man or woman could be placed.

In a recent paper on "Afterthoughts of a Story Teller," George W. Cable says: "Of whom we are all a part, we owe ourselves to a writer who cannot do without them. You—the reader—do not do without them. You say Shakespeare depicts remorse with amazing richness. How do you know? You never had remorse. And yet you know. You know remorse by sight the moment he shows it to you, because when he holds the mirror up to nature he holds it up to you; you know; you can waive experience. If you could know remorse without having to be shown it by either Shakespeare or experience—could feel it without having felt it—you would be Shakespeare, in degree; as, in point of fact, you and all of us are, or even Shakespeare would have no readers. This is 'the way, if not the only way, in which it is true, as Mr. Drake has just said in his beautiful story of 'The Yellow Globe,' that only a man with a haunted heart can paint a haunted house. Not actual experience, not actual observation, but the haunted heart; that is what makes the true artist of every sort. Now and then it even comes to the critic. On the other hand, the story teller finds that what he reveals of himself comes not from that which is himself alone, but which is only, and recognizably, so many phases of the universal self. These he clothes in any idiosyncrasies, whether of self or others, which, as a cunning customer, he finds will so drap him in the garments of individuality as not to conceal, but exactly to adorn, emphasize and reveal the humanity within. The artistic necessity that he should be wholly free to do this is what so often makes the marriage of fiction to biography an unhappy match. It is only in its eclectic use of the idiosyncratic that fiction needs to be fiction at all. In the presence of the universal self it is as firmly bound by art as history is by morals, to be true to the very white of truth. Seest thou a man free in the one and faithful in the other? He shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before Sunday school library committees."

John McCarlin, a Nebraska farmer worth several thousand dollars, has paid a visit to New York to buy a wife. He offers a big price. He is willing to pay as much as a dollar and a half to any agency that will get him good wife.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

Love's Meeting.

Love, who met me on the way,
Kissed life's winter into May,
And through hills of icy snow
Bright I saw the violets bloom.
While, through clouds of stormy frown,
Streamed the splendid sunlight down,
And I heard not Love's sweet words
For the singing of the birds!

Love, who met me on the way,
At my feet in violets lay:
Never snow upon a hill
Dreamed as cold, as white, as still
And from heavens of bending grace,
Streamed the sunlight on his face;
And I heard not Love's sweet words
For the singing of the birds!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

Brother Pollard, of Chicago, has ceased to send to Georgia the usual number of illustrated Figaros. What has become of his excellent publication.

Had Something in It.

"I think," said the poet, as he handed the manuscript to the editor, "that you will find something in this poem."

"Open her up, John," called the editor to his assistant, "and if it ain't a five-dollar bill, pitch him out the window!"

It is said that Mr. Robert Loveman, of Dalton, is branching out into a reader of his own poems. Mr. Loveman has more beautiful poetry on hand than many other poets who are singing today.

On Rainy Days.

On rainy days
There seems no hope in all life's ways,
And heaven is in a dreary haze
On rainy days!

But, with the hearthside beaming bright
And in your hand a hand so white,
Life all its loveliest joy displays
On rainy days!

Will N. Harben is now in New York, where he is arranging for the publication of his latest and best novel. He is a young man who is winning golden opinions in the world of literature.

And So We Pull Through.

The trifles that are light as air
Seem hardest for the heart to bear;
But, somehow, when we all draw near
God giveth us the strength to bear them.

Notwithstanding the recent boycott of Editor Cooper, of The Rome Tribune, the poets are prolific this year. As young as the year is, over fifty volumes of verse, good and indifferent, have been received at this office. Editor Cooper's poetical boycott has fallen exceedingly flat.

That's What They Do.

When the poets sing to us,
What is it they bring to us?
Hope in sorrow; joy and strength;
Manuscripts six yards in length!

Joe Carter will do good work on The New York Morning Advertiser. Watch him get on top!

The editor of the esteemed Wadley Express wants to inaugurate a sweeping reform. He says:

"This way of working on Sunday is all wrong. The government ought not to allow it. There should be no trains, no mails, no public works of any kind, and the day should be observed as a day of absolute rest, as was evidently intended by the Creator from the beginning of time."

May heaven help us all!

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Proposed Issue of County Bonds.

Editor Constitution: Through The Constitution I desire to call the attention of the people of Atlanta to some reasons for favorable action on the proposed issue of bonds by the county to build a new jail, and to add to and improve the county courthouse so as to provide adequate accommodations for our several courts.

In order to come to a proper conclusion as to how to vote on this subject we ought to consider,

First, the necessity for a new jail.

Second, the necessity for additional court room.

Third, the ability of the county to pay for the proposed improvements.

Fourth, the benefit to be derived by the issue of bonds, etc.

The Jail.

For a number of years past each grand jury has condemned the present jail and recommended some action in respect thereto. These several grand juries, composed of our best and most representative citizens, have reported that the jail is deficient in capacity, bad in construction, uncertain in its safety and utterly devoid of proper sanitary appliances.

Four years ago, when all who have taken the care or time to investigate this subject that the present jail is almost a disgrace to our civilization and humanity, and that a new one should at once be built. The present structure was erected to meet the necessities of the county when our population was not more than half as large as at present. And the fact that a new one is needed is as patent as that the present Atlanta could not get along with no more hotel accommodations than she had twenty years ago.

The Courthouse.

We have two superior courts and two city courts almost continuously in session. Judge Lumpkin's court is reasonably well provided for, but the criminal branch of the superior court is held in the basement where the low ceilings, damp, musty smells and worse, sanitation, are almost unbearable. The hundreds of citizens who attend this court as witnesses, jurors, attorneys and other officers of the court, will attest the fact that this place is not only unsuited for a courtroom, but is actually dangerous to life and health.

Judge Van Epps's courtroom is cramped and badly ventilated, but is reasonable well suited for a courtroom, but lacks an additional jury room.

Judge Westmoreland is provided for by the lease of the upper floors of a neighboring building rented by the county, but this place is unsuited for a courtroom, and inconvenient by reason of being separated from the public records.

Ought the Present Courthouse to Be Added to and Improved?

The only objection I ever heard to the present location of the courthouse, which appeared to have any force, is that it is located in a "hollow." This objection is more apparent than real. This objection will stand in front of the Kimball house and look up and down Pryor street he will find that the Equitable building, the Kimball house, the Chamber of Commerce and the county courthouse are all about on a level, and it will not appear that the Grand opera house is far removed from the same plane. The fact is that the position of Whitehall street, the county commissioners' office, being on a sort of hilltop and falling off in elevation towards the railroad and towards Trinity church creates this impression above alluded to.

The present site is conceded to be the most convenient point obtainable at anything less than an enormous expense and, therefore, on that account is most desirable. The county commissioners have been in consultation with some of the best architects in the city and have been assured

that the present building can be added to and improved to meet all present and reasonable future demands.

The county owns a lot adjoining the present courthouse, and by building on that lot or by putting another story on the present building, all the room necessary for the courts and for our county officers can be obtained.

There is plenty of room for this purpose, and I suppose any voter who will take the trouble can call at the office of the county commissioners and see something of the proposed plans and inform himself of the amount of space owned by the county.

If the present site was abandoned, or if the present building cannot be improved or extended, the county would probably lose the value of this entire building, which cost something like \$125,000. It is not likely that it could be sold for any other purpose as it was especially designed and built for a courthouse.

Can the County Afford It?

Our county does not owe one cent of bonded debt, I am informed, and is out of debt, except for the unpaid balance due on the lot near the courthouse, and that is not due, and would have been paid if the party to whom it is owed had received the money. Thus it will be seen that we are in a splendid financial condition with ample ability to incur this debt.

The jail, as all concede, must be built, and counting half of the bonds as devoted to that purpose and half to the courthouse it will be found, I am informed, that the rest paid by the county will, in a large measure, pay the interest on the half of the bonds to be used for the courthouse.

The General Benefit.

Outside of the duty the county owes to those unfortunate who are accused of crime to provide a decent place for their confinement, and outside of the duty it owes the general public to confine prisoners in a place of safety, and outside of duty it owes to the courts, the bar, the jurymen, witnesses and suitors, to provide reasonable and suitable courtrooms and offices, there would be put in circulation \$100,000. This money would be paid out for material and labor and would give employment to many who need it. Atlanta's building operations have been retarded to some extent by the financial stringency of late times and nothing would contribute more to continuing our growth and prosperity than to start the new year with this public enterprise.

As to How the Money Will Be Expended.

We trust our county finances to the county commissioners in everything else, they are men of our own choosing, and why we should feel any anxiety that they will not spend this money economically and judiciously I fail to see. They are our own people, they have the interest of the county at heart, and will spend the money to the best advantage, and, in my judgment, will put it where it will do the most good. The law requires the work to be let to the lowest bidder, but surely our own people will offer to do and we do their own work cheaper than strangers could. I will vote for the bonds.

Not to Vote is to Vote Against the Bonds.

Those who favor the bond issue should remember that a vote not cast is counted as against the proposition. Under the law it requires two-thirds of the registered voters in favor of the issue, and to illustrate, if the registered vote is 4,500 it will take a vote of 3,000 to carry the election in favor of the bonds. If 2,999 votes in a registration of 4,500 were in favor of the bonds and none against them, the issue would be defeated. Respectfully yours,

W. D. ELLIS.

TALK ABOUT CONGRESS.

Carnegieville Tribune: Congress has convened again. Now for the speedy passage of a tariff bill, without delay.

Darien Gazette: The manufacturers have raised a big fund to defeat the tariff bill. Are there any democrats in Congress who want to sell out?

Albany Herald: A democratic president, a democratic senate and a democratic house (they are what they are supposed to be) have got to do something and that at as early date. And, if they do not, why just guess the future of this country if you can. The democratic platform had never been broken in the beginning things would have been quite different now.

Wadley Express: We want congress to pass the Wilson bill promptly, and with but few changes; we want an income tax on incomes

WOMEN DECIDE IT

Control of Southwestern's Affairs Rests with the Capitalists.

MAON WILL REALLY HAVE SEWERS

Drawings for the System Have Been Completed, and Work Will Probably Be Started Soon—Baptists to Meet.

MAON, Ga., January 6.—(Special.)—Capitalists of the Mexican National railroad, in the city today, it is presumed that he is here in the interest of the Southwestern railroad. President J. S. Baxter, of the Southern Railway, is in New York, having gone there from the hearing of the Central and Southwestern railroads at Washington city. Hon. A. O. Bacon, counsel for the Southwestern, is expected to arrive this evening from Washington. The meeting of the stockholders of the Southwestern railroad, on February 8th, at Macon, is anticipated with much interest.

A well-known authority says New York will decide whether the Southwestern is to remain connected with the Central or to be run as an independent line. There are now between 10,000 and 15,000 shares of Southwestern stock in New York. You can safely put it at 12,500. All that Macon would need, if this stock was in it, is the control of more than a similar amount of the stock. Macon ought certainly to be able to control over a fourth of the stock. It is probable that the new stock will be sold to the New York stockholders. The total number of shares of stock of the Southwestern Railroad Company is 5,931. In order to control, it requires 2,965 shares. It is thought that this much stock will be obtained in favor of the severance of the Southwestern railroad from the Central. Among those who are seeking to control the stock are the Central stock are Stallins & Co. They are said to be able to vote over 3,000 shares. How this stock will be voted, of course, is impossible to learn. The stock of New York, used not to own any Southwestern stock, but it is said he now owns about 1,500 shares. At present there is no much of the stock of the Central and the stock of the company. The largest transfer made at Macon recently was that of 150 shares owned by a gentleman of Macon. He sold them to an Augusta party at \$40 per share. It is probable that the stock will advance during the year to \$75 per share.

The county commissioners will meet on Monday to decide what they will do towards the drainage of the swamp. They will probably consider the suggestion that the county give \$5,000 to the purpose. It is estimated that the drainage will cost about \$10,000, and it is desired that the expense be shared by the city and county. Yesterday City Engineer Wilcox commenced a survey of the swamp to decide what the cost of the drainage would be.

A Handsome Remembrance. Professor Henry Card, of Card's celebrated orchestra, is in receipt of an elegant New Year's gift, presented to him by the senior class of Emory college, of Oxford. Professor Card's orchestra played at the last commencement at St. Louis, and the senior class, who were pleased that the senior class of '24, which was the junior of '23, desired to show their appreciation and presented Professor Card with a beautiful gold badge or ornament. The badge is of blue enamel and contains a tuning fork, book of music and a lyre. On the reverse side is an appropriate inscription. Professor Card appreciates the gift very highly.

To Build Sewers. It seems that the work of constructing a system of sanitary sewers for Macon will really begin at a near day. Macon has been trying to reach this point for several years, but has encountered first one obstacle and then another, until the people had almost begun to despair of ever seeing the much desired sewer. A few months ago, the city voted by an overwhelming majority for the issuance of \$200,000 of bonds with which to build sewers. Mr. Samuel M. Gray, an expert in large sewer engineering, of Providence, R. I., was engaged by the city council at a cost of \$120 to prepare plans and specifications for the system and sewers. Under date of January 4, a few months ago, Mr. Gray has completed his drawings, etc., and has forwarded to the city engineer, Mr. J. H. Gray, a set of plans, which he expects to reach Macon January 12th, to give all explanation to the plans and papers that may be desired. The work will be sold as the work on the sewers progress. Gradually Macon advances to metropolitan proportions, and soon become a city of some importance, and city that God and nature intended it should be.

The Baptists to Meet. The Macon Baptists have already commenced preparations for the reception of the annual meeting of the Georgia Baptist convention which will meet in annual session this year at the First Baptist church in this city. This church is a very large and commodious building, and will accommodate the hundreds of delegates and visitors who will be in attendance on the convention. It is estimated that fully 500 delegates will be present. The proceedings promise to be unusually interesting. The convention will be in session three or four days. It convenes next April.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the head, and other signs of weakness are relieved by Carter's Blood Purifier, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

For Sale, Rent or Lease for a Term. The same being well equipped with machinery for manufacturing furniture, spring beds and mattresses and also for a planing mill. Good location and ample facilities for the large business. The owner is anxious to enter the manufacturing line, now is the chance of a lifetime to secure a bonanza. A bargain and terms to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply to either of the companies interested.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by using one of Carter's Smart Wet and Belton Backache Cures. Price 25 cents. Try them.

Notice. Having consolidated our business with that of the Ware Furniture Company, our plant, located on Wallace, near Marietta street, is

Mr. W. S. Brown Retires. The firm heretofore existing under the style of John Silvey & Co., wholesale dry goods, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—Mr. W. S. Brown retiring. The remaining members of the firm assume all liabilities of the firm.

JOHN SILVEY & CO. W. S. BROWN, Jan-21 Atlanta, Ga., January 6, 1924. A New Edition of "My Florida Home." The Florida Central and Peninsular railroad has issued a beautiful new edition of "My Florida Home," the popular song, in colors. It is very handsomely gotten up in regular sheet music style, and will contain any bound collection of music. Those who desire their friends to have some pretty introduction to Florida, or a souvenir of the state, would do well to have Captain MacDonell send copies away for them. He will send a copy to any address, with the well known indexed map of Florida, together with a letter by mail, and will arrange matter relating to the state, on receipt of ten cents, which may be remitted in stamps, to defray the expense of circulation. O. MACDONELL, General Passenger Agent F. & N. R. Jacksonville, Fla. Copies of the former edition, with the hunting scene on the back, can still be obtained. If you are bilious take Beecham's Pills.

THE WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

That Is the Excess Above the Legal Requirements as Shown by

THE WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

But the People Are Using All That Is Left to Better the Condition of the Country—All Markets Better.

NEW YORK, January 6.—A week, which opened with depression, has closed with buoyancy to which the stock exchange has been long a stranger. From the opening of business this morning to the close speculation has been characterized by a new spirit. The market has been a new one, and important instances prices have moved steadily upward, the market closing at near the best figures of the day, the advance on last week's closing sales ranging from 1/2 to 1 percent. There was a better market for American securities in London and the covering of short contracts. In the early dealings Sugar was weak on the failure of yesterday's democratic caucus to take definite action on the sugar schedule, but insiders began to buy on the evidence that was offered by the discussion in the caucus that a change would be made in the tariff on sugar in the Wilson bill, and a better, and there was a heavy run on the shares of the company, the result of establishing an advance of 3/4 percent in the stock. The Granger stocks were in good demand on the reports that the period of the decreased earnings was passing away and that a better showing would henceforth be about the same. Sugar, which had been in, recording an advance of 2 percent, the preferred Rock Island 1 1/2, Burlington and Quincy 1 1/4, Northwestern 1 1/4, St. Paul and Omaha 1 1/4, St. Paul and Northern Pacific 1 1/4, Chicago and North Western 1 1/4, Great Northern 1 1/4, Northern Pacific 1 1/4, Union Pacific 1 1/4, Missouri Pacific 1 1/4, Illinois Central 1 1/4, St. Louis and San Francisco 1 1/4, Santa Fe 1 1/4, Rock Island 1 1/4, Burlington and Quincy 1 1/4, Northwestern 1 1/4, St. Paul and Omaha 1 1/4, St. Paul and Northern Pacific 1 1/4, Chicago and North Western 1 1/4, Great Northern 1 1/4, Northern Pacific 1 1/4, Union Pacific 1 1/4, Missouri Pacific 1 1/4, Illinois Central 1 1/4, St. Louis and San Francisco 1 1/4, Santa Fe 1 1/4, Rock Island 1 1/4, Burlington and Quincy 1 1/4, Northwestern 1 1/4, St. Paul and Omaha 1 1/4, St. Paul and Northern Pacific 1 1/4, Chicago and North Western 1 1/4, Great Northern 1 1/4, Northern Pacific 1 1/4, Union Pacific 1 1/4, Missouri Pacific 1 1/4, Illinois 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THE HOME LIBRARY.

It Seems to Be Growing in Popularity
Each Year.

MAJOR COUPER'S SPLENDID COLLECTION

Dr. Barnett's Library—The Collection of
Mr. Julius L. Brown—Atlanta is
Becoming More Literary.

To a literary individual there is nothing more essential than a private library. A book, so to speak, in his own home to which he can betake himself at any hour of the day, and where, enshrouded in his easy chair, he can leisurely enjoy the situation, by calling to his aid or entertainment, as the case may be, any one of the favorite authors he has grouped about him. This gathering of literary characters, who have figured at different times and in various quarters of the world, but who at last are brought together in the mild and genial climate of the library, often presents a curious and entertaining medley. Shakespeare and Mrs. Browning huddled together in close quarters; as if they were partners for a quadrille; Longfellow paired off with Mrs. Hemans as if there were no such barriers as time and space to say nothing of her legal husband—in the way of their mutual admiration. Books of travel and science mixed up with those of romance and courtship—the age of reason looking cross and sour because it happens to be a neighbor of "Little Dorrit," and all mixed



AN ATLANTA LIBRARY.

up in such a crazy fashion as if Fate had put them in a bag and, after shaking them into this weird assortment, had poured them out again in the modern scholar's library. In many of the cultured homes of this city, for Atlanta has quite her share of culture as she has of sordid wealth, these libraries occupy a much larger space than a mere nook. In many cases they have claimed the walls of large and elegant apartments, beautified not only by their own covers, but the scholarly and dignified associations of the brush and chisel, procured from the finest art galleries of the old world.

A number of these private libraries, to say aside, for the moment, the discussion of their quality for that of their mere size and cubic measurement, reach as high as four or five thousand volumes. In addition to books, which cover the entire range of literature, painting, statuary, relics and curiosities of every kind are grouped together in a rare and charming scene of elegance and beauty.

The drawing aside of the curtains and a glimpse into one or two of the private libraries of the city may not be inappropriate this Sabbath morning.

Major Couper's Collection.
Perhaps the largest and most complete library owned by any individual in the city is the property of Major J. M. Couper, Atlanta's assistant postmaster. The collection, which represents an outlay of \$50,000 and the gradual accumulation of, perhaps, three quarters of a century, was commenced by Major Couper's father. The name of this cultured gentleman was James Hamilton Couper. He lived for a number of years on Simons' Island, where a monument still marks the place in which he is buried. He was a man of considerable wealth, and was thereby enabled to gratify his scientific and literary tastes by gathering about him all of the standard writers of the day. A scholar and a man of ideas himself he largely contributed to the scientific lore and information of the times, and greeted at his own home many of the leading scholars of the country who were his warm personal friends and who delighted to avail themselves of his hospitality.

The collection of such a large and extensive library was not, even in those days, of easy affluence to which the old south was accustomed, a matter of frequent occurrence. Men who had the means of purchasing a library, in the great majority of cases, lacked the inclination, and preferred to spend their money in a different way. In addition to the books which were purchased by Mr. Couper a number of them were presented to him by his literary and scientific friends throughout the country.

In the Library.
A visit to Major Couper's residence a few afternoons ago was the occasion of a pleasant and charming introduction to his library. The main apartment, which opens into a small room adjacent, is arranged after the manner of a parlor, and is lighted by a large chandelier which permits the greatest quantity of air to circulate among the books.

On every shelf of the apartment and rising, shelf on shelf, to an altitude of fifteen feet, the rows of books ascend the walls in regular military fashion, as if the presiding mistress of the library had drilled them for a close inspection.

The tables in the center of the library are filled with books which bear a more recent date than the great majority of those arranged on the shelves. In the little room a number of scientific works and other learned publications are gathered. On either side of the fireplace in the main room ascend a tier of books; the shelves on the left hand side are devoted to books of travel, while the tier to the right is known as "Poets' Corner." In this little cove, by the fireplace, nearly all of the poets, who are properly so termed, are brought together in a quiet, though not by any means, a small collection.

To the right of the door, on entering the library from the hall, are grouped together a number of valuable works on art. Books too heavy for the shelves are piled up in the corner or supported by a ricket on which they can be examined without removal.

Without describing the library minutely it is sufficient to observe that it contains all sorts of "curious and forgotten lore," and offers an ideal retreat to the antiquarian.

There are no end to the books devoted simply to shells by scientific scholars of France, Germany and England. In the same way the insect life of the world is treated. Books devoted to animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, trees and vegetation, in such a measure that the whole subject seems to be exhausted.

Among the expensive books of the library may be noted "Audubon's Birds of America," a publication which cost \$1,000 and which could not be obtained at the present time for anything like that sum. The works of Buffon, the noted French scientist, are also among the valuable and rare books of the library. "Napoleon's Egypt," containing all of the discoveries made by the agents of that celebrated general along the career of the Nile, "Tasman's Gersulme," "Schoolcraft's American Indians," "discoveries among the ruins of ancient Pompeii and Rome, original works of all the Greek and Latin authors, illustrated in the most attractive coloring.

A valuable work which should not be overlooked is one in eight volumes entitled "Il Vaticano," in which all the tradition

and contents of the vatican are described. Still another work on "British Cathedrals" is a most valuable and expensive publication.

A fac-simile of Caxton's first book printed in 1477, a full edition of Penny's encyclopaedia, an edition of Shakespeare in nine huge volumes, published in 1802, and a number of other curious and interesting books are among the special attractions of this wonderful library.

Mr. Brown's Collection.
Mr. Julius L. Brown has another excellent library which is one of the largest and best in the city.

He has three or four thousand volumes and has been a number of years in bringing it to its present state of perfection. In addition to his large collection of valuable and interesting books, Mr. Brown has a curious collection of old coins, fossil remains, autographic letters, photographs of distinguished men, and other bric-a-brac and relics of valuable association which gives to his library a rare historic and geographic interest. Mr. Brown's library is one of the largest and most valuable collections in the south.

The Young Men's Library of this city is greatly indebted to the generosity of Mr. Brown for a number of valuable books which he has placed at their disposal.

Mr. Brown has, perhaps, the most complete library of any lawyer in the city. This, however, is exclusive of his law books which do not form a part of his private library. Captain Harry Jackson has also a large collection of books, which he has gathered at a heavy cost.

Dr. Barnett's Study.
Among the preachers, Dr. E. H. Barnett, the pastor of the First Presbyterian church, has one of the largest libraries in the city.

Though largely devoted to religious and theological works, by which its ownership, as belonging to a man of piety and deep religious research, could easily be established, it is nevertheless full of interesting books which mirror, to a large extent, the growth and progress of the world in every conceivable direction.

Dr. Barnett is a deep student and much of his time is occupied by reading and research after information in his library. His collection of books represents the gradual accumulation of many years and no book is allowed to enter his library until it has first been carefully examined and approved by him.

In the general arrangement of the library of Dr. Barnett, though not as extensive, is somewhat similar to that of Major Couper's. The books are arranged in shelves or bookcases against the wall, and present a neat and well-kept appearance. Two revolving cases in the center of the room contain the books which are more frequently used by the pastor, and which are thus brought within easy reach of him when needed. A large number of magazines, bound and ready to be bound, demonstrate that Dr. Barnett is not indifferent to current events and that he makes it a point to keep up with the current topics and discussions of the day.

Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, Dr. I. S. Hopkins, Dr. G. B. Strickler and a number of other pastors all have excellent libraries, but those already mentioned are sufficient to establish Atlanta's title to literary culture. It is gratifying to note that the number of private libraries in the city is every day increasing, while the collection of good and useful books which are calculated to instruct the mind and impart a salutary influence to the home, is becoming more and more a justifiable and proper jealousy.

Heretofore Atlanta's reputation has radiated from her centers of industrial and commercial life. This is proper. The city should sound to sound upon her temples, inviting the energetic and labor-loving people of all sections to do her citizenship and to enter her commercial rivalry, but around her private libraries, in the near future, is destined to gather a literary atmosphere which will charmingly blend with the achievements of her market places and make her in the eyes of all this region what Boston is to rare and cultured England.

Self-Praise.
Self-praise is no recommendation, but there are times when one must permit a person to tell the truth about himself. When what he says is supported by the testimony of others no reasonable man will doubt the truth of his statements. The late Mr. Couper's Porous Plasters are the only genuine and reliable porous plasters made in the United States. They have stood the test for over thirty years, and in proof of their merits it is only necessary to call attention to the cures they have effected and to the voluntary testimonials of those who have used them. The imitations, however, do not deceive by misrepresentation. Ask for Allou's and you will get the genuine. No nation induce you to accept a substitute.

OUTLINES.
A man sat reading a book. What he thought that he read was this: Two quantities, which constantly tend toward equality, while the hypothesis approaches its ultimate form, and of which the difference, by way of approach, becomes less than any finite quantity, are ultimately equal. But what he really read was this: Seraphina—seraphina—seraphina.

A mouse saw his shadow on the wall. Said he, "I am bigger than an elephant; I will go forth and conquer the world." At that moment he espied a cat. In the next moment he had slipped through a hole in the wall.

Every day, from the time he was a boy, a man walked alone in a quiet place and thought. And he doubted not it was the same man who had walked there for so many years. But at length he came to know that the same man had not walked there twice.

Death came to a door and knocked. Seeing it was Death, they barred the door. But Death broke down the bars and entered, taking away whom he would. Death came again to a door and knocked. Seeing it was Death they opened wide the door and welcomed him. At this Death turned his back and went, saying: "Who desires me, I desire not."

Two plowed in a field. One plowed straight, keeping his eyes upon the ground. No weeds grew, and he gathered great stores of corn. When he died, his son inherited much land and money. He lived in comfort, and plowed his father's fields. The other's furrows were not straight. At times he stopped to listen to the lark or to admire a flower that grew upon a weed. He knew the names of the plants and their times of flowering. He knew the names of the stars, also. He died, owning no goods or lands. His son inherited his father's poverty.

The son also inherited his father's love for nature, and he became a great artist, whose name and fame spread abroad over two continents.

BERRY BENSON.
In The January Century.

I certify that on the 15th of February I commenced giving my four children, aged two, four, six and eight years, respectively, Olin's Worm Oil, and within six days there were at least 1,200 worms expel. One child passed over 100 in one night.

Hall Co., February 1, 1870.
G. B. SIMPSON.

PERSONAL.

M. M. Mauck, wall paper, paints, shades, picture frames, decorator. Samples sent. Atlanta, Ga. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Stuckman & Welch—Patent solicitors have removed their Atlanta office to 29 North Pryor street, Kimball house. Regular hours 10 to 1 o'clock.

BLANK BOOKS

And Office Supplies.
Now is the time to open a new set of books for the New Year; remember, we have a full line of blank books of all kinds and can save you money for the goods must be sold for the day's work. Next and immediately contiguous to the "harnessing ground," is a most important factor in the successful conduct of the city's farm and works. This is the blacksmith shop, fitted with the latest implements of the craft, and a smith, the skill of whose

Royal Germetuer
Cures LaGrippe,
dec 15-1m sun tue fri

1866 CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

We have just finished taking stock and are now prepared to make a clean sweep of odds and ends, and we find goods that must be closed out and reduced prices will accomplish the purpose. These goods are new and stylish and in demand now. Yet we find too many. We are simply overstocked, that's all, and at cost and less will be the instructions until they go. At cost and less with us means in plain English just actual cost for them and less for many.

DRY GOODS.

In dress goods we have fine, all wool patterns, latest styles, at actual cost.
Best all wool short lengths in "many" enough for a dress for less than cost.
Beds at cost and some for less than cost.

IN SILKS.

Spring styles in China Silks, perfect beauties, at actual cost.
Black Silks in dress lengths at cost.
Colored Silks in dress lengths at cost.

LINENS.

For table by the yard and in sets at actual cost.
French Flannels, a few styles printed at cost.
Fine French Gingham at cost.
Jackets—Ladies and Misses' fine line at actual half price.
Remember—Just half price!

CARPETS.

We find a large line in short ends, a number of which have enough with border for one room. These we are offering to close at great reduction. They are very desirable.

Short lengths made up in Rugs, for center and smaller pieces for fireplaces, at cost and less. It will pay you to see them. Body Brussels, fine line, at prices to suit the times.

Best Axminster at same price you pay for lower quality.

Some solid colored Carpets at prices to clear them out.

Odd Draperies and Shades all to be priced to move them out. Come and get choice.

FURNITURE.

We have marked in Parlor Goods \$3 1-3 per cent off and can defy the world on fine goods at \$35, \$100, \$125 and \$150 per suit of five pieces. These are the best and if you need a Parlor Suite, now is the time to secure an elegant one at a price never offered before.

Also, we have a line in odd pieces we have marked at prices that should move them at once. Odd Chairs, odd Waaahstands, odd Beds, all to go in the clearing out sale. Examine with us if the goods do not please at the present low prices no harm will have been done as we are here to show the goods.

SHOES.

Everything in our Shoe department is first-class and made to order for the first time. We have some broken lines in Ladies' Misses and Children's, which we are anxious to dispose of before Spring Goods come in and in order to clear them out we offer them at half price for any single pair or the lot. We will pay any merchant to examine them broken lines at actual half price.

The above gives a faint idea of what we intend to do with our surplus. We are simply overstocked and are determined to sell the goods while they are in good style and demand. We have no shoddies, and not a dollar's worth bought for the purpose of advertising, but it is our regular elegant lines that are to be had for less than many pay for shoddies.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

THE CITY STOCKADE.

A Visit to Atlanta's Famous Prison Farm.

Its Resources.

THE OFFICIALS WHO CONTROL IT

Their Power and Peculiarities—How the Boys Who Have Broken Atlanta's Laws Are Made to Pay the Penalty.

Several days ago I boarded a Grant Park car and after informing the conductor, to my voice, my intended destination, was whirled rapidly toward the city's suburbs. A few minutes after turning into Park avenue the conductor stuck his head into the car through the rear door and sang out "Near—est point to the city stockade!" As I rose to my feet I heard a pert-looking young fellow, (who looked as though he might often have journeyed to this self same institution, albeit in a different sort of vehicle) whisper audibly to a companion: "Bet that fellow left his clothes when he got out and is going back after 'em."

But the scribe was not after neglected wearing apparel this time, but in quest of that which possibly might secure him a fresh supply of that necessity, namely, information. A short walk across lots brought me to the Boulevard, and into the mouth of a private driveway, which, while nameless so far as street nomenclature is concerned, is in reality a street with neat, comfortable looking cottages nestling along its edges and the unmistakable indications of being constantly in use in its smooth, well-kept surface. This is the entire of the city farm, most commonly used by the authorities, and over it have come and gone the many poor unfortunates who have transgressed the majesty of Atlanta's law and paid the penalty for so doing. A slight elevation in the roadway, reached, and before you lies the "farm," with its beautifully terraced and thoroughly tilled acres and its clusters of white houses, while surrounding a long gentle activity is the much talked of, and by crime, but viciously cursed, "city stockade." But as I request are not partial to good laws, and thieves hate officers of justice, it is not unnatural that their views in reference to prisons and prison discipline should be prejudiced by the principles. You enter the prison farm at its northern boundary and passing along up a nicely graded and sanded roadway, between patches of young rye, which glows emerald green in the sunshine, you on the right come to the extensive and beautiful barnyard of the city farm. Everything about this feature of the city's property is distinguished for a perfection of method and absolute cleanliness. Here Mr. O. Hart, the stable superintendent, and his men helpers, together with some half score of pickaninies of various colors and tempers, some with slight shackles on, they being the most active and the least reliable, hold undisputed reign. The males are sleek and well fed, and their shining coats give evidence of constant and thorough grooming. The stables are several inches deep in dry leaves and pine straw, which not only affords a most comfortable flooring, but is being constantly converted into a manure which is valuable and effective in causing the farm to blossom like the rose and yield harvests golden and abundant. The arrangements for feeding, watering, grooming and harnessing are ingeniously complete, and as economy of time is a principle most religiously considered, and thoroughness is an absolute necessity, they may be said to be perfect. Out in the spacious barnyard a slight meads the eye which is sufficient to make a connoisseur in perline excellence go mad with delight, and a pork-pie hog to sigh in envious admiration. The hogsties are not up in hogology, and so will be unable to describe their specific points of value or excellence, but he does aver that they are the biggest and the fattest hogsties he ever saw anywhere. Beneath a neat shed extension stood a van, or closed wagon, painted a flaming crimson. This interesting vehicle makes a red streak three or four times a day on the streets lying between the stockade and the police barracks, and is used to convey prisoners back and forth between. I asked "Crazy Liza," who is more prodigal than demented and who was coming along with a bucket of water in each hand, and a harmonica between her teeth, from which she was sending out dismal sounds, resembling, I imagine, the wall of a lost soul, "what the wagon was for?" She eyed me with profound interest, not unmixed with pity at my ignorance. That anybody should be in Atlanta and not know all about that wagon was past Liza's comprehension. She finally put down her buckets and stopped her musical performance long enough to reply "Ole Calhoun's carriage, dad blasted him! But whether the lady with the harmonica really meant to profane the learned judge or only to cuss the "Red Mariah," is a problem, the interesting solution of which I will leave to the reader.

Directly opposite the main barn, and to the left of the roadway is the horse barn, so-called in contradistinction to the main building, in which only mules are kept. Here all horses used in the transfer of prisoners to and from the city find comfortable quarters. This department is also under the care and supervision of Mr. Hart, who is faithful and entirely capable. Further up the road, to the right, is the harnessing ground, where all animals are got in readiness for the day's work. Next and immediately contiguous to the "harnessing ground," is a most important factor in the successful conduct of the city's farm and works. This is the blacksmith shop, fitted with the latest implements of the craft, and a smith, the skill of whose

handwork has become proverbial. He is a negro, and Frank Zachry is his name. What Frank cannot make out of steel, iron or wood would not prove valuable in either the domestic industry or the mechanics. To the left of and directly opposite the smithy is the harness rooms, where gearing of every description is stored, and repairing and harness manipulation is comfortably carried on. On up the gentle ascent, through raised flower beds of most unique and unusual design, the rarer and more delicate shrubs carefully wrapped in snug overcoats of straw, while even the hardy bulbs have each had an additional spadeful of rich, warm earth to keep Jack Frost at bay as much as possible. Here and there you see splendid young specimens of the flowering pear, plum, cherry and sycamore trees. Through them to the right stands the coal bins, the chicken house, with a beautiful collection of Irish grays and the aristocratic blue California game, fraternizing in true domestic style; the laundry house with its huge kettles, where the prisoners' wearing apparel is kept clean, and then—you find yourself upon the veranda which forms the entrance to the prison proper, and shaking hands with a tall, quiet-looking gentleman in black, who looks and acts more like a university professor than like the commandant of a great city prison, where hundreds of earth's vilest, lowest and most desperate come and go in the space of a fortnight, and without anything even approximating insubordination in the great conglomeration of varied temper and characteristic. This man is Captain David M. Vining, whose name is an innate old-fashioned and consequently most delightful ideas of poutness, who will talk as learnedly on the latest astronomical phenomena as he will intelligently discourse upon the safest plan for watering young chickens.

The prison farm books are models of simplicity and condensation, and their record shows the year of '83 to have been the most successful and prosperous in its history. More work has been done upon the streets and a larger supply of farm produce raised than in any year since its establishment as city property. Another important functionary is Isaac Wheeler, the night watch. Mr. Wheeler has sole charge and is alone responsible for the safe keeping of the prisoners when the night has come. There was a certain night in years gone by that several drunken toughs from the city with threats and crowbars terrorized the night watch, and effecting an entrance, released quite a number of the inmates. It is unnecessary to state that Mr. Wheeler would not let the night watch who was frightened from his duty, and if there are any more of the desperate-looking young men in Atlanta who do not realize it we will here impress them with the necessity of insuring their lives if their desperation ever inclines them to ward the release of prisoners confined in the city stockade.

Dr. William Warren is the stockade physician. The discipline of a scrofulous is a young man of fine capacity professionally and what is most needed in his present position, an excellent judge of human nature. There are some very old coons, whose habits appear to be the city stockade, and countless are the dodges and subterfuges adopted by them to keep out of work. One will swallow soap pills and get the cholera morbus; another will possess the capacity of emptying his shoulder blade at a moment's notice, while still another can bring on a copious "nose bleed" whenever hard work appears impending, but Dr. Warren seems to know intuitively whenever a man is shamming, and cases like this are therefore becoming extremely rare.

E. P. Priest, who delights in the euphonious sobriquet of "Cherry Bill," so dubbed by a facetious prisoner some time in the dim past, is a most capable farm foreman, and also possesses the power to metamorphose himself into a stockade cook, but "Bill" always releases the plow for the prison and takes a big iron spoon with unmistakable disgust. His side partner, and a young man greatly appreciated by the average prisoner, is Mr. Rube Morris, driver of the dinner wagon. The remainder of the staff of the white prisoners are Hastings, foreman of the white prisoners detailed to work on streets. Mr. Hastings is regarded as one of the best practical workers in rock in the south. John Langley, foreman of sidewalk grading squad; J. T. Mills and J. P. Shivers, foremen in heavy grading department, while Alex Goodson and W. H. Morris are efficient guards.

The day was nearly gone, but we went to see Captain Vining's flower pits, and a sweet fragrant spot we found. The plants evidence the care of the skillful lover of these poems of nature and were all blossoming and sending their beauty and sweets together in a wonderful way. But the prisoners are all in and fed and now their songs are making the old hill ring; time's up, for when we came the sweet yellow sunlight was steeping the world in its glamour and waving, wonderful flagrares of gold across the terraced slopes; now it's glooming, and only the plaides burning in a golden cluster in the far off purple, lights our way.

It's a sad reflection that prisoners are a necessity, but as they undoubtedly are, there is food for consolation in the knowledge that Atlanta's city prisoners are in the hands of men who are intelligent and experienced, and best of all, reasonable and humane.

O. P. HARRIS.

Smith's Worm Oil acts finely on the stomach and liver, and when children and a liver medicine the Worm Oil will always give satisfaction and at the same time expel any worms that might exist.

Change of Office.
The local office of the Greenwich Fire Insurance Company, of New York City, has been removed to 115 Marietta street. Telephone, 115.
WILLIAM J. KENDRICK, Agent.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. This only nerve medicine for the price in the market.

BYCK BROS. & CO.

LEADERS IN FOOTWEAR.

We Have an Immense Stock of

RUBBERS

For Ladies, Misses and Children, Men and Boys, in all styles. Storm Rubbers, Alaskas, Victors, one-strap Sandals, one-strap Clovers, Zephers and Congress Heels and Spring Heels, also beautiful

Fleece-Lined Boots

For Ladies and Children, all styles and the best qualities

At Last Year's Prices.

Gentlemen:

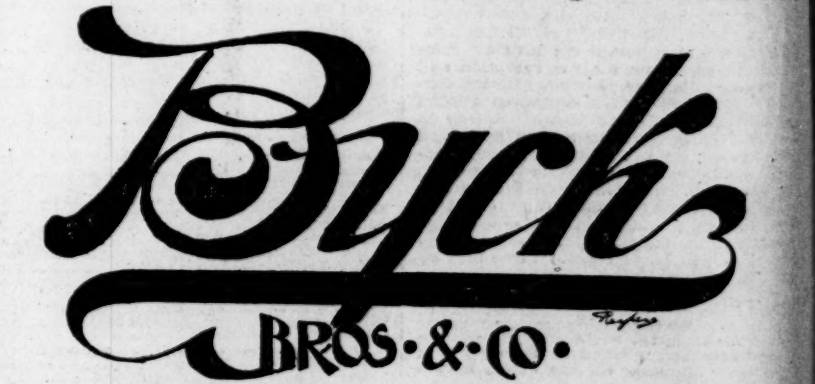
Now is the time you need double sole and cork sole Shoes for the damp, cold and wet weather which is sure to come at this time of the year. Our stock in this class of Shoe surpasses anything ever shown in Atlanta.

Cork Sole and Double Sole Shoes

—FROM—

\$2.50 to \$7.00.

Stop in and see us when in need of good Footwear.



Footcoverers to all Mankind.

Telephone 432. 27 Whitehall St.



IT IS A MISTAKE to believe all the exaggerated statements of "ads" you see in the newspapers.

IT IS A MISTAKE to suppose that anybody can sell you two dollars worth of goods for one dollar.

IT IS A MISTAKE to suppose you can get the right results if you buy at the wrong place.

WE SAY FRANKLY
that we do not attempt to push prices so low that quality must be sacrificed. We are anxious that our goods shall be SATISFACTORY rather than CHEAP. Our aim is to serve our customers so well that we shall retain their trade from year to year. No other house DOES, ever DID, or ever WILL, sell such STEERING QUALITIES—in Clothes—Hats—Furnishings—at such low prices as we quote.

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING CO.,
23 WHITEHALL.



ATLANTA TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

Corner Pryor and Mitchell Streets.

To the Telephone Subscribers and Public:

During the past two years we have been devoting our attention to the effort to enlarge and improve our facilities for doing business. We have spared neither money nor time in this direction, and we are pleased to say now to our customers that we are fully warranted in claiming that we have brought Atlanta to the front so far as her telephone service is concerned. During this time we have put down a system of underground wires, consisting of about sixteen thousand feet of subway, embracing one hundred and fifty thousand lineal feet of duct, carrying at present fifty thousand feet of cable, or nearly seventeen hundred miles of underground wire, with capacity to increase this to nearly four times as much. This places Atlanta not only abreast of any other city in the south, but she leads them all, being the first to place her wires underground.

We have erected a building devoted exclusively to our business; a building that for architectural design and interior finish will not only compare favorably with any building in the south, but is superior to any in the country devoted exclusively to telephone purposes. We have constructed and set up in our operating room a large Switch-Board of the very latest pattern, capable of accommodating four thousand subscribers. In making this board, as well as the other outfit of the Exchange, we have called into requisition the assistance, not only of our local force, but also that of those working in other telephone systems, who, from intelligence and experience, were best qualified to aid us in the direction of making it as nearly perfect as possible.

Having done this, we feel a pride in our equipment, and desire respectfully to invite our friends and patrons to visit our building, where we will take great

pleasure in exhibiting and explaining to them our outfit. We are sure such a visit will fully repay them for the time expended, as they will find it very interesting. We beg to say that in devising the new Switch-Board we have arranged so that Metallic Service, with Long-Distance Transmitters, can be given. This is the system now almost exclusively used in the larger cities of the north, where underground systems have been instituted. By the use of the Metallic Circuit the abnormal noises incident to the grounded system are eliminated, and the conversations are as distinct and perfect as when the two parties are face to face; so much so that conversations by this system are had with perfect satisfaction between parties in different cities hundreds of miles apart. The small advance in the cost of Metallic Service is fully repaid by the ease with which communication can be had.

While the Metallic Service is unexcelled, we shall continue as heretofore to give subscribers on grounded circuits as perfect service as is possible with that system, and we feel satisfied that with the new and improved equipment we will be able to please all who patronize us. Since we have moved to the new building and switch-board we have requested several of our patrons, progressive business men, to say what their experience has been with the service since the change has been made, and we take the liberty of publishing their replies herewith.

W. T. GENTRY, Manager.

Approved: JOHN D. EASTERLIN, District Superintendent.

Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1894.—Mr. W. T. Gentry, Manager Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: In response to your request for an expression in regard to the present telephone service, I take pleasure in saying that the service is now excellent, and the improvement resulting from the underground system is certainly a great one and gives satisfactory results.

The enterprise displayed by the company in making this change is commendable not only for the improvement to the service and as an improvement in the city, but as having afforded in a time of depression employment to quite a number of people who were greatly benefited thereby. Very respectfully,

JOHN B. GOODWIN.

Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1894.—Mr. W. T. Gentry, Manager, Etc., Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: Please allow us to congratulate you and the company you represent upon the very marked efficiency of the service which is being rendered by the telephone system in Atlanta. It is refreshing to observe the public spirit which has dictated the expensive change to underground wires, especially in the midst of the financial stringency. Your patrons and the public generally certainly appreciate the increased ease, clearness and accuracy of communication, and the entire absence of buzzing and disturbing noise which have characterized the use of the telephone since the recent change, and it is to be hoped that increased patronage and profit will soon, in some measure, compensate for the large added cost of service. It is a noticeable fact that the company which has made this great outlay for increased convenience without added cost to its patrons is entirely free from competition. With best wishes for your continued success, we are yours very truly,

KONTZ & CONYERS.

Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1894.—Mr. W. T. Gentry, Manager Atlanta Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: In compliance with your request I have today, and several times through the day, tested the telephone service by calling up several subscribers in various parts of the city, including the seventh ward, (West End) and unhesitatingly say the service is almost perfect.

The voice is clear and distinct, regardless of distance, but the most remarkable feature is the entire absence of induction that has been heretofore so unpleasant to the ear.

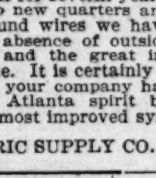
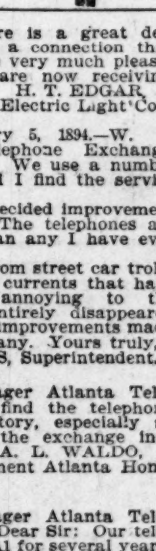
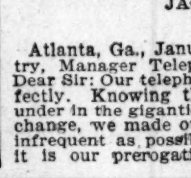
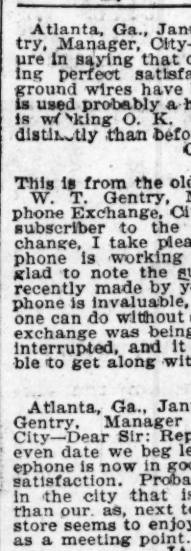
Indeed, it is now more of a pleasure than otherwise to use the telephone.

Permit me to congratulate you on the successful termination of your long, faithful and very expensive effort to perfect the telephone service for Atlanta. Very truly,

T. J. HARPER, City Electrician.

Atlanta, Ga., January 6, 1894.—W. T. Gentry, Manager Atlanta Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry as to the condition of the telephone service at present, I would say that we are now having no trouble of any nature and that the service is entirely satisfactory. For some little time the service was not what it should be, but I can assure you that, from my own experience I sympathize with you fully. I hope that all your troubles are now over and that the service will continue to be as satisfactory as it is at present. I am sure that every subscriber is ready and willing to stand the recent temporary inconvenience in view of the great work which your company is doing for the good of our city. Yours very truly,

H. M. ATKINSON.



Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1894.—W. T. Gentry, Manager Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in saying that our telephone is now giving perfect satisfaction since the underground wires have been put in. Our phone is used probably a hundred times a day, and is working O. K. We can now hear more distinctly than before. Yours truly,

CHARLES O. TYNER.

This is from the oldest subscriber: W. T. Gentry, Manager, Atlanta Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: As the telephone is working satisfactorily, and am glad to note the substantial improvements recently made by your company. The telephone is invaluable, and I don't see how any one can do without it. Last week, when the exchange was being moved our service was interrupted, and it seemed almost impossible to get along without the telephone.

A. L. HOLBROOK.

Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1894.—Mr. W. T. Gentry, Manager Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: Replying to your inquiry of even date we beg leave to say that our telephone is now in good order and giving good satisfaction. Probably there is no telephone in the city that is used more frequently than the one at the Kimbrell house, and store seems to enjoy the greatest popularity as a meeting point. Respectfully,

JACOBS PHARMACY.

Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1894.—W. T. Gentry, Manager Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: Our telephone is now working perfectly. Knowing the difficulties you were under in the gigantic task of moving the exchange, we made our "kicks" as small and infrequent as possible, but we feel that, if it is our prerogative to find fault when

things do not go well, it is certainly your right to have praise when they do go well, and we now tender our thanks for the improvement to the phone service. From having obtained patents on many of the improvements you have introduced in the Atlanta exchange we know whereof we speak. We think we may now rest awhile from "kicks"; at least until those outside the conduit limits want them extended. Yours truly,

A. A. WOOD & SON.

Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1894.—W. T. Gentry, Manager Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: My telephone is working very nicely. It is used many times daily, and since January 1st has given no trouble. I congratulate you and the company on the recent great improvements and the short time consumed in making the change. Yours truly,

J. F. LESTER.

Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1894.—W. T. Gentry, Manager Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: The service is excellent and all that I would ask. W. F. SLATON, Superintendent Public Schools.

Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1894.—W. T. Gentry, Manager Atlanta Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: I have made a trial of my "phone" with several others in various parts of the city, and am pleased to say that the service is very much better the last few days than it ever was before. In fact I have noticed improvements from day to day in the service. I am satisfied the underground system is what has been needed, and will prove to be a success. Yours truly,

D. W. APPLER, General Agent Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia. Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1894.—W. T. Gentry, Manager Atlanta Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry as to how our telephone service is now, I am pleased to say that it is greatly improved. There is a great deal less trouble in getting a connection than ever before, and we are very much pleased with the service we are now receiving. Yours truly,

J. M. ALEXANDER & CO.

Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1894.—W. T. Gentry, Manager Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: In response to your inquiry as to what kind of telephone service we are receiving, I take pleasure in saying that it is entirely satisfactory. We have never experienced much trouble, but since your move into your new quarters we notice a very decided improvement in the working of the instruments and wires. Respectfully,

WM. G. RICHARDS, Supt. Atlanta Waterworks.

Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1894.—W. T. Gentry, Manager Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: In response to your request for my opinion as to the working of the telephone system since moving into new quarters, I am pleased to say that I have noticed a decided improvement, and am pleased to state that it is now giving entire satisfaction.

The underground system is something that we have needed for a long time, and I am glad to know that it is now an assured success. Truly yours,

W. R. JOYNER, Chief Fire Department.

Atlanta, Ga., January 4, 1894.—Mr. W. T. Gentry, Manager Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry as to the efficiency of the telephone service since moving into your new exchange, I would say that we have found it to be

greatly improved. There is a great deal less trouble in getting a connection than ever before, and we are very much pleased with the service we are now receiving. Yours truly,

General Manager Ga. Electric Light Co.

Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1894.—W. T. Gentry, Manager Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: We use a number of our telephones, and I find the service entirely satisfactory.

There seems to be a decided improvement in the last few days. The telephones appear to work better than any I have ever seen.

The inductive noises from street car trolleys and other strong currents that have heretofore been so annoying to the service have almost entirely disappeared by reason of the recent improvements made by the Telephone Company. Yours truly,

J. M. STEPHENS, Superintendent.

W. T. Gentry, Manager Atlanta Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: Our telephone service has been A1 for several years, but since the removal to new quarters and the change to underground wires we have been astonished at the absence of outside noises from induction, and the great increase in volume of voice. It is certainly a great improvement, and your company has shown the progressive Atlanta spirit by adopting the latest and most improved system. Very truly,

GATE CITY ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.

W. T. Gentry, Manager, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: Our telephone service is entirely satisfactory. The recent improvements made by your company will undoubtedly receive the commendation of the public by a larger increase in the number of subscribers. Yours truly,

A. J. SPENCER & CO.

W. T. Gentry Manager Atlanta Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: We use the telephone many times each day and find the service satisfactory. Changing the wires from overhead to underground has done away with that roaring and hissing sound, which was unpleasant, and renders conversation by telephone distinct and satisfactory. Yours truly,

HULSEY & BATEMAN, Attorneys at Law.

W. T. Gentry, Manager Atlanta Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: I have never had any trouble with my telephone, and replying to your inquiry, would say that the telephone service is, in my judgment, first-class. I notice that the voices sound louder and clearer since you moved into the new exchange. Yours truly,

JOHN J. FALVEY.

The Service Improved. Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1894.—Mr. W. T. Gentry, Manager Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: I am pleased to say that during the past week—since you men worked on our "phone"—the service has been quite satisfactory. Let me congratulate you on having brought the telephone service to its previous excellent condition after the trouble you must have had by reason of the fire at the exchange, the removal to the new building, and the necessary work in putting the new wires underground. Yours truly,

H. G. SAUNDERS.

Beck & Gregg Hardware Company: We use the telephone dozens of times every day and see a decided improvement in the service. It seems to be all we could ask for at present.

Atlanta, Ga., January 6, 1894.—W. T. Gentry, Manager Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: Our telephone for the past week has been giving very much better service, and each day it gets better. Yours truly,

WILLINGHAM & CO.

Atlanta, Ga., January 6, 1894.—Mr. W. T. Gentry, Manager Telephone Exchange, City.—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to testify to the improvement in the telephone service since your removal to this new building. Our experience is that connections are given quicker, and that errors are less frequent, besides the message is transmitted more distinctly than under the old system. In all which your subscribers would appear benefited. Very truly,

J. F. BECK, Manager.

Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1894.—Mr. W. T. Gentry: I am pleased to state that the telephone service as regards my two phones has been perfectly satisfactory during the past week. The service is prompt and satisfactory in every respect. Yours,

W. C. JARNAGIN.

Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1894.—Mr. W. T. Gentry, Manager, City.—Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry as to how our telephone has worked since the removal of the exchange to your new office, will say that with exception of some little trouble the first day or so, it has worked very satisfactorily and is now working all right. Yours truly,

ANSLEY BROS.

It would be a waste of time for us to attempt to show the advantages of a Telephone service to a place of business or a residence; this has been too fully demonstrated to the satisfaction of every one who has had any experience, and their verdict is the best evidence that can be had to establish this fact. The man these days who attempts to do business without a Telephone is fighting against odds that he can never overcome. The housekeeper who tries to run

her house without the assistance of the Telephone is at a very great disadvantage and deprives herself of one of the greatest helps and blessings of the age.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the service will please call at the Business Office, on the first floor of our building, corner Pryor and Mitchell streets; or, if this is inconvenient, telephone or drop a postal card to the Manager, and he will take great pleasure in calling upon you. Respectfully,

W. T. GENTRY, Manager.

Approved: JOHN D. EASTERLIN, District Superintendent.

RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.
CURES AND PREVENTS
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza,
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the
Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations,
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty
minutes. Not one hour after reading this ad-
vertisement need any one suffer with pain.
All internal pains, cramps, or pains in the
bowels or stomach are relieved instantly and
quickly cured by taking internally as directed.
There is not a remedial agent in the world
that will cure fever and ague and all other
malarious bilious and other fevers, aided by
Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Relief.
Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY'S
PILLS,
Always Reliable. Purely Vegetable.
HAVE LONG BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED AS
THE BEST CURE FOR ALL THE
FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS,
INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEP-
SIA AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE
LIVER.
Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by druggists.
32 Warren street, New York.

THE SHOW CAR,
Which is Presenting to the World
Georgia's Wealth,
IS NOW RESTING IN THIS CITY
Mr. Land and His Associates Are Having
a Royal Welcome Wherever They
Go—Something About the Car.

The Georgia exhibit car came in from
Athens, via the Georgia railroad, yester-
day, and is now stranded at the
Markham house, where it will remain for a
week or ten days.

A reporter visited the car and found the
interior quite different from the appearance to
what it was when it passed through
this city, three weeks ago, on its way to
the Augusta exposition.

On the side next the Markham house,
and occupying the back of one side of the
car, is a cottonfield scene, which is an oil
painting, done by the artist, Mr. Dilly,
of Rome; and, as the snowy whiteness of the
car is relieved by trimmings of gold ore and
Georgia alumina, the effect is very
dazzling. On the opposite side is an oil
painting by the same artist, representing
an iron mine in Polk county, north Georgia.
The car is a gift from the East Tennessee,
Virginia and Georgia railroad to J. E.
Land and George H. Clark, Mr. Land is
manager and originator of the plan of ad-
vertising the resources of Georgia, and Mr.
Clark, his assistant in this laudable un-
dertaking, is chief engineer of the East and
West railroad, and a graduate of Yale.
These gentlemen are showing to the world
the really wonderful resources of the hills
of Georgia.

Since the car passed through Atlanta,
three weeks ago, the cabinets of minerals
have received many new and valuable ad-
ditions, and the agricultural exhibits now
present a fine appearance. This fact is
due to the generous donations to the car
at the breaking up of the Augusta expo-
sition. Clark county and Augusta have en-
tered an exhibit and others are in prepara-
tion at Gainesville and other points.
Passing through the car are seen, first,
the mineralogical display, specimens of the
brown hematite ore from Polk county; red
hematite, specular hematite, and others
in great variety, and of very fine quality;
fine crystalline manganese and pyrolusite
from Floyd and Bartow counties; chromite
ore, a mineral of rare occurrence, the
main supply for the United States of this
valuable ore being furnished by California;
high grade bauxite ore from the Rome
district, with the bar alumina made from
them at the Rome furnace. Of these ores
the car contains a wonderfully fine assort-
ment, the bauxite deposits of Georgia hav-
ing proved to be superior to those of any
other state in the country, and equal to
the best bauxite of France.

Next to the bauxite are shelves
filled with sample after sample of kaolin
and fine clays, of higher order. Many of
these clays have been subjected to tests
at Trenton, N. J., and at East Liverpool,
O., with very flattering results. The sul-
phur gold ore also given special promi-
nence, as they are the wealth of Georgia.
Besides shelves full of specimens from many
different mines, large samples of iron ore
in bars of the auriferous pyrites—ores to
be submitted to men who have special pro-
cesses for the extraction of gold from sul-
phurets, in order to attract the attention
of experienced men to these ores.
The results just beginning to be realized
on these ores, by chlorination, etc., at
several points in Georgia, have already re-
ceived much attention, and the importance
of work in this direction cannot be over-
estimated.

Wherever these sulphurets ore receive the
attention due them in Georgia, the old
state will be sure to be as rich as Cali-
fornia. Some very fine quartz also appear
in the cabinets, some specimens being ex-
tremely rich. One specimen of quartz, aver-
aging some six dwts each, represent the rich
mines of Lumpkin county. Analysis of the
sulphurets ore run from \$50 to \$1,000 per ton.
A fine display is made of pyrites
for the manufacture of sulphuric acid,
some pure iron pyrites being shown,
which are among the most important ele-
ments found in the state.
Among the other minerals are ores of tin,
zinc, copper, silver, lead, and many others.
Also, samples of mica for electrical pur-
poses. Granite and slate of the finest qual-
ity, oolitic, and masses of sandstone, body
and good color. Tripoli, or rotten
stone, marble in great variety, barytes, asbes-
tos, corundum, graphitic oil stones and
whetstones, linings of every kind, glass
sand, fine clay, etc., etc.

There is too a fine display of the woods
of Georgia, arranged in small polished
pieces, which show a wide variety and value
in this important item.
In the agricultural display are found such
cereals as wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice,
corn, sugar cane, the cotton in the boll,
millet and flax. Two stalks of Richmond
county corn, twenty-two feet in length, run
along the roof. Palmetto leaves, moss and
long-handled gourds are used in decorating
the car. The coat of arms of the state oc-
cupies a conspicuous place.

The gentlemen mentioned, in company
with Mr. Hoagland, will visit Anniston,
Ala., from this place and will visit
various points in the north and west for
the purpose of selling Georgia's raw pro-
ducts, lease her mines, induce the emi-
gration of desirable farmers to the state,
those who own property, if they would sell
it, or interest capital in their minerals, are
urged to list it with the gentlemen in charge
of the exhibit car.

THEY HAVE BEEN APPOINTED.
The Standing Committees of the Board
of Education for the Year.

President D. A. Beatie has appointed the
standing committees of the board of educa-
tion for the ensuing year.
The appointments, as shown in President
Beatie's letter to the superintendent, are
given below:

Major W. F. Slaton, Superintendent Public
Schools, Atlanta, Ga.—Deputy: Mr. The
following are the standing committees of the
board of education for 1894:
Finance—Thompson, Inman, Hirsch, Good-
win and Hulsey.
Salaries and Supplies—Hirsch, Lowry,
Hammond and Smith.
Building and School Property—Hendrix,
Lowry, English and Calhoun.
Library—Lowry, Inman, Connolly, Brown.
Grievance—English, Mayson, Kontz and
Hirsch.
Printing—Inman, Hendrix, Bray, Brown,
Hulsey, Glenn, Smith and Thompson.
Teachers and Examinations—Kontz, Low-
ry, Hirsch, Glenn, Hulsey.
Course of Study and Textbooks—Ham-
mond, Thompson, Inman, Bray and Calhoun.
Sanitation—Calhoun, Connolly, Hendrix,
Goodwin. Very respectfully,
D. A. BEATIE,
President Board of Education.
This communication was sent to Major
Slaton yesterday morning.

THEY ARE FOR EVANS

A Club Organized to Work for the Gen-
eral in His Race.

IT IS A STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The Young Men Are the First to Furl
Themselves into the Gubernatorial
Campaign for General Evans.

The young men of Georgia are first to or-
ganize in the gubernatorial campaign for
General C. A. Evans.
For several days there has been an ac-
tive movement in Atlanta among the
young friends of General Evans, looking to
a permanent organization of a kind of cen-
tral committee of young men whose ser-
vices are pledged to the furtherance of the
general's campaign.

This effort took shape yesterday when
many well-known young democrats of the
city met in the office of Mr. T. R. Cobb,
who is president of the Fulton County
Young Men's Democratic League, and for-
mally what is to be known in the coming cam-
paign as the Young Men's State Central
Evans Club.

The characterizing feature of the meet-
ing was enthusiasm and zeal for the cause
of the man it championed.

The twenty-five or thirty charter mem-
bers will probably constitute the executive
committee of what is to be the club, for the
membership of the club is presumed to run
away up into the hundreds within the next
few days.

It was a most interesting meeting
throughout.
Mr. Cobb, who had been most instru-
mental in getting the young friends of
General Evans together, explained the pur-
pose of the gathering. He said it had
been suggested by very many young men in
Atlanta to organize a movement among the
young men of the city in behalf of General
Evans in the campaign to come. He said
various plans had been mentioned. Some
favored the idea of making this, the first
club to organize in the general's favor, a
kind of state central organization among
young men of Georgia, and ask the young
men of General Evans to leave their cities
and every county of the state to join in
the systematic work that is to be outlined
when a perfect understanding is reached
as to details.

After such explanations the meeting pro-
ceeded to organize by electing Mr. T. R. Cobb,
chairman; Mr. W. P. Hill, vice chair-
man; Mr. Remsen Crawford, secretary.
It was decided to appoint a committee to
proceed with the complete organization of
the work, but the names of this committee
have not yet been made known. Chairman
Cobb wishing to take some time in the se-
lection of the members of it.

The committee will be named tomorrow,
and there will be a voting meeting of the
club early this week.

The Executive Committee.
There will be an executive or governing
committee of the club consisting of twenty-
five of the charter members as follows:
T. R. Cobb, Chairman. William P. Hill,
Vice Chairman.
Remsen Crawford, John Colvin,
Secretary. John M. Slaton,
Treasurer. Fulton Colville,
Park Woodward, Joseph T. Hollman,
Joseph Jacobs, Robert Maddox,
Albert Howell, Jr. Robert Moore,
Clarence Moore, Joseph N. Moody,
Robbery Avery, W. W. Davies,
R. J. Hartfield, A. J. West,
H. R. Wilcox, S. S. Arkwright,
T. H. Huza, R. H. Elliott,
Clark Howell, Jr. Peter Grant.

Before adjourning, the meeting adopted
the following resolution, on motion of Mr.
Crawford:
Resolved, That a committee of three be
appointed to notify General C. A. Evans
of the organization of the Young Men's
State Central Evans Club, and commend
the services of its members in the fur-
therance of his interests in the coming
gubernatorial campaign.

According to this provision, a committee,
consisting of Mr. W. P. Hill, Mr. R. P.
Maddox and Mr. Crawford, was appointed,
and called on the committee to make an-
nouncement of the club's work and pur-
poses of the meeting.

General Evans Notified.
When the fact was made known to Gen-
eral Evans, he spoke in earnest gratitude
of his appreciation of the spontaneous en-
thusiasm of the young men of Georgia.
"It has been said that the young men of
Georgia were not my most enthusiastic
friends," said he, "but I am thankful to
see that they are first to rush to battle for
the interest of my campaign, completely
organized and ready for whatever is to
come."

There'll be no delay.
"I have always been the young man's
friend. I have three sons myself—all young
men, and this has been my life for many
years to study the conditions of life that
confront the young men of the present
day and time, and to be with young
men. Their company is pleasant to me at
all times. I love to shake them by the
hand and cheer them on in the great
battle of life."

"Nothing could have given me more
genuine happiness than to be told, as you
have this moment told me, that the young
men of Georgia are first to be organizing
for the work of my campaign, and to
with all the fervor of my heart, young
gentlemen, for this day's business."

NOT UNTIL TUESDAY.
The trial of Lewis Redwine will not
begin until tomorrow as announced.
The trial of Lewis Redwine for alleged
embezzlement will not be called in the cir-
cuit court tomorrow morning.

This is due to the fact that the federal
court is adjourned until next Tuesday.
Tomorrow morning the marshals open
court at Columbus, Ga., and after adjourn-
ing the same, will return to the city.

Judge Pardee, of New Orleans, who will
try the Redwine case, will reach Atlanta
about noon tomorrow. He will have the
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following he will be in readiness to enter
upon the discharge of his mission to this
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The jury to which the evidence has already
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retired from the room and was soon making
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and the bulky document was sent on to
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M. A. Norris and C. B. Guard.

MANCHESTER MOVING

No Stoppage of Growth on Account
of Hard Times.

THE COLLEGE WILL SOON BE OPENED

The "Tight" Times of '93 Didn't Effect
Its Progress, and '94 Promises
Greater Prosperity.

People who suppose that Manchester, be-
cause she has not recently appeared before
the "footlights" of the newspapers in the news-
papers as she once did, is taking a "winter's
nap" or has been "knocked up" by the
hard times, are in ignorance of the facts
in the case, and are woefully mistaken.

To all such belated citizens let it now be
distinctly stated that this young and vig-
orous town, now just eighteen months old,
keeps on growing. During the past
year, 1893, in spite of the unprecedented de-
pression and stringency in business, the
most remarkable development and growth
have marked her phenomenal career. Hand-
some residences have gone up and now
adorn and enliven her beautiful groves.
The work on the two college buildings has
been steadily pushed and today the mil-
itary school edifice stands complete in every
part and particular of its design and con-
struction. It is a superb structure 70x30
feet, built of brick and stone, and roofed
with slate, four stories high above base-
ment, elegant in finish and admirably ad-
apted in every detail to its purpose.

The Southern Baptist college building is
nearing completion. Only the plastering
and inside work remains to be done. On
the outside it stands today in brick and
stone in tower and turret a perfect and
happy realization of the architect's plan.
In a few months this magnificent structure
will be finished. This building is 20x30x8,
four stories, slate roof, modern in every
respect, 200 rooms and a boarding capacity
of 400. Both these institutions of learning
will in the coming fall, in all their fresh-
ness and beauty, throw open their doors
to the youth of the southern states.

In the chapel of this college, which is
already finished, stands today a prepara-
tory school of more than fifty scholars un-
der the management of the experienced and
accomplished Mrs. Henry R. Harris, will
be held.

Let it be stated further for the benefit
of all belated and skeptical citizens, that
the sum of \$200,000 has been expended in
eighteen months in improvements at Man-
chester. That the population has increased
from fifty then, to 350 now.

The city government has been thoroughly
established and is now in successful oper-
ation in all its departments. The mayor's
court has held its regular sessions since
January 1st, and numerous fines for Christmas
"jags" and other misdemeanors have been
"squeezed" out of the pockets of "the boys"
who have been a little too fresh and risky
to suit the notions of the "staid and re-
verent council."

On the threshold of a new year Manches-
ter, proud of her past achievements, con-
scious of a present stable and vigorous
municipal life, blessed with an exception-
ally moral, harmonious and congenial citi-
zenship, with a bright and confident
faith in her future success, sends her buy-
er and hopeful greetings for 1894 to all
her present and prospective friends and citi-
zens.

REMYNY'S VISIT.
He will be the guest of the city to-
morrow afternoon.

Remynt, the celebrated Hungarian, will
be the guest of the city tomorrow after-
noon.
At the Young Men's Christian Association
tomorrow evening, beginning at 8 o'clock
promptly, he will give one of the most de-
lightful entertainments on the violin ever
heard in Atlanta or the south.

Those who have not heard this brilliant
performer are at least familiar with his
reputation. As the violinist in the queen,
his career astonished the world, at its very
beginning, nearly forty years ago. Since
that time he has been the guest of royalty
in every land, and won the applause of
sovereigns who have listened to his melody
with rapt attention.

Remynt will be strongly supported in his
engagement at the Young Men's Christian
Association tomorrow night, and the fol-
lowing programme will be rendered:
1. Piano solo, "March from Tannhauser,"
Wagner-Liszt, Signor de Riva Berni.
2. Song, "Caro Nome from Rigoletto,"
Verdi, Miss Adrienne Remynt.
3. Violin solo, "Andante and Finale from
Violin Concerto," Mendelssohn, Edouard
Remynt.
4. Piano solos, (a) Spinning Song, "La Pi-
lenie," Litloff; (b) "Valse Chromatique,"
Godeard, Signor de Riva Berni.
5. Violin solo, "Romanza Andaluza,"
Sarastate; (b) "Mazurka," (B flat) Chopin.
Edouard Remynt.
6. English song, Selected, Miss Adrienne
Remynt.
7. Violin solo "Fantasia," Paganini,
Edouard Remynt.
8. Ensemble, "Barcarole," Schubert,
arranged for soprano, piano and violin, Miss
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D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

THE OLD RELIABLES

Can't Be Touched When It Comes to Simon Pure Bargains!

We have got nerve enough to take the bull by the horns and sell the peo-
ple New Goods for less than they can buy trash.

It is conceded that January and February are dull months. Not so with
us. Mr. Dull can't get any of our time. We are giving the people such bargains
as warrant their trading now, as well as before Christmas.

Cloaks and Jackets, Dress Goods and Silks, Blankets and Comforts, Flan-
nels and Underwear, Velvets and Trimmings, Gloves and Hosiery, Linens and
Domestics, White Spreads and Lace Curtains, Notions and Fancy Goods, Laces
and Embroideries, Umbrellas and Gossamers, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Sus-
pender and Neckwear.

All the Above Goods Are Going to Be Sold Come and Make Selections

Cloaks that were \$4.50 and \$5 are now \$2.69.
Cloaks that were \$7.50 and \$8.50 are now \$4.90.
Cloaks that were \$11.00 and \$12.50 are now \$7.95.
Cloaks that were \$16.50 and \$20.00 are now \$9.80.

Every Cloak will be sold accordingly.
3,000 yards fine Dress Goods in cut lengths of 1 1/2 to 9 yards that you can
buy for much less than half regular value.

LATE SHIPMENTS OF GOODS FIND US LOADED WITH MANY LINES
OF CHOICE MERCHANDISE—UNDERWEAR IS IN THIS LIST.

Taxes, rent, insurance and clerk hire remind us that we should sell goods
for a profit, but—UNDERWEAR we are going to sell regardless of profit or any-
thing else. All ladies', children's and men's Underwear has got to belong to
some one else.

BLANKETS and COMFORTS—We have entirely too many, so tomorrow
begins a Blanket sale that will tickle all who are sleeping cold. At 99c, \$1.25
\$2.00, \$3.75 and \$4.80 you can get some Blanket beauties.
EIDERDOWN COMFORTS for less than half.

75 Pieces Fancy Silks on Center Counters for Tomorrow.

6,000 yards Standard Calicoes, all new styles, just opened, for 33 1-3 per
cent. less than regular price.
Come right along, we are going to sell the goods.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.,

THE OLD RELIABLE ALL THE TIME BARGAIN HOUSE,

46, 48 AND 50 WHITEHALL ST.

E. M. BASS & CO.,

37 WHITEHALL STREET.

DRESS GOODS. UNDERWEAR.

There is a sort of panic now in
Dry Goods.

The panic is confined to 37
Whitehall. Have you been there
the past six days? Then we will
make it

6 MORE DAYS.

Dress Goods worth 35c at 17c.

Dress Goods worth anywhere 60c
at 29c.

Fine Dress Fabrics, new and
seasonable, worth \$1, at 50c.

Dress Goods—the \$2-dollar quick
sellers—now to close at 90c.

To close out the James stock we
shall measure the value and this
week cut it deeper than half.

WASH FABRICS.
10,000 yard American Indigo
Prints, plain and gold mixtures,
bought before the advance, only 5c
Yard-wide Bleaching, heavy
weave, 5c.
Fine 10-4 Sheeting, 19c.

Underwear was made TO GET
NEXT TO YOU and so are our
prices. We abandon the simile
\$nd go further: Our prices this
week will be

NEXT TO NOTHING.

Our house is not large enough to
carry over goods. Winter numbers
must go. Price, half price, no
price. Underwear for all sorts;
sexes and styles—cotton, wool and
silk, knitted and woven.

3,000 pairs Misses' Ribbed Hose,
fine gauge, extra quality, worth 25c
and 35c. They go among the bar-
gains at 10 and 12 1/2c.

An immense Hosiery display
from the James stock.
Quilts and Blankets—too many.
Prices cut in two to clear them out.

If you need a Blanket or a Comfort
—if you have a half need of one
we want to see you.

So with Gossamers and all rub-
ber goods.
A large stock of fine Mackin-
toshes.



About 400 Cloaks left, which we are de-
termined to close out. We are figuring for
only 25 per cent on their value.
150 of them at \$2.50.
135 worth \$12 to \$18 at \$4.75.
A few very fine Cloaks and Capes still on
hand. While they are going for a trifle,
secure one.

SHOES.

Ladies stout, heavy wear Shoes at 75c.
Ladies' splendid glove-grain button Shoes
at 80c.
Ladies' high-grade bright dogskin button
at \$1.00.
Ladies' extra quality kid button Shoes
at \$1.25.
Ladies' hand-turned button Boots, small
sizes, worth \$4 to \$7, at \$2.
Misses' Shoes, men's Shoes, boys' Shoes,
Ladies' Shoes for children, many of them at
half value.

E. M. Bass & Co.
37 WHITEHALL—30 S. BROAD

THE

VOL. XX

FOUR DA

By Democrats Not B
in the

WARRANTS ISSUED

The Sergeant-at-A
Locate

SPEAKER CRISP IS

By the Neglect of the
Livingston on the
ment—Washing

Washington, Janu-
democrats of the house
differ in a decidedly
Congress met again to
the tariff bill. The
to get up the Ham-
tion. Failing in this
ing to vote to prevent
taken up. The popu-
cans. About ten dem-
opposed to income
the tariff bill, did
forty democrats who
for the holidays have
in returning and the
opposed to income
nothing whatever has
days of valuable time

Speaker Crisp and
very much interested
rules, with democrats
outraged that some of
sylvania and New
should be acting with
endeavoring to enter
materialize they deter-
ures to bring one her
seargent-at-arms was
deputies after absent-
they might be, and
bringing them to Wash-
In consequence today
authority to arrest
the country for them
will be brought here
probable, however, the
who are not ill will re-
order to escape arrest
If a quorum of dem-
mo. row the tariff de-
the report of the com-
five days for general
days for debate on
the tariff bill, and
for a vote on the pas-
end of that time, will
that is done Chairman
and means committee
speech. He will be
will fire the big gun
will be followed by M-
gan, who will open
opposition to the tariff
scramble among mem-
off their tariff loads.
wants to speak and
hour. But the major-
the five-minute rule
mainder of their spe-

Cockran and his
The most interest-
bate, or those that
the largest crowd.
Bourke Cockran and
will be interesting for
though a member of
prepared the bill, he
of it. It is a case
against these features
that he looked upon
house. Tom Reed ex-
the tariff bill, and
preparing to ridicule
who prepared it.

Among the Georg-
will lead off, and
be followed by a de-
the delegation. Sp-
speak, on account of
lowered for the debate
laying low and
term in congress, is
mild effort during
been at work for son-
self for the effort.</